TRADE AND INDUSTRY

16 August 1973 Volume 12 No 7 10p

Overseas construction contracts—consulting engineers, architects and surveyors

Certificate of origin requirements in intra-Community trade

The Steuer Report—economic impact of overseas investment in the UK

Trade mark registrations

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter of 1973

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Selective Employment Tax ended on 1 April 1973

If you are registered for refund **your claim must reach the appropriate department not later than 30 September 1973.** (Or within 3 months of the date of the notification of registration, whichever is later.)

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This is where to claim your S.E.T. refund:

i. Employers registered with the Department of Employment for refund of tax, should send claims to the Department of Employment, SEP Office, P.O. Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN, Cheshire.

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Further details are contained in leaflets SEPL1 ('A Guide to Employers') and SEPL17 ('Final Refunds of S.E.T.'), available from any Employment Office of the Department of Employment.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHARITIES

Claim for refund must be made to the Department of Employment, SEP Office, P.O. Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn, WA7 2DN, Cheshire not later than 30 September 1973. The only claims that may be made after that date are those received by the Department within 3 months of the date of registration under the Charities Act 1960, or in the case of a charity not required to be registered, within 3 months of the date of issue of a certificate of charitable status.

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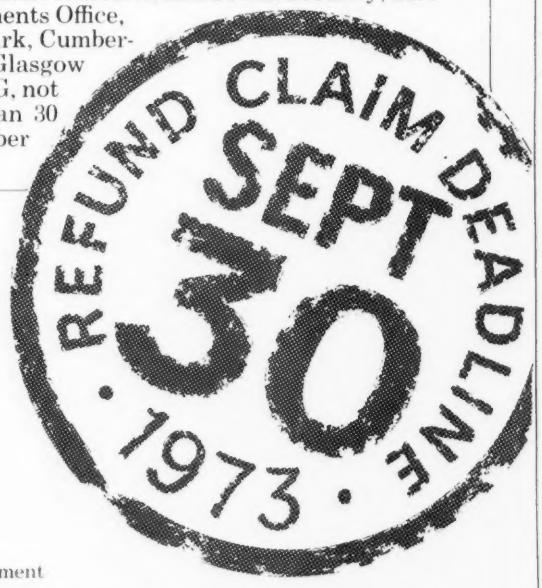
Any employer who wishes to claim refund or partial refund of tax from the Department of Health and Social Security for part-time employees, employees aged 65 or over, domestic or nursing help in certain private households, or employees abroad, must obtain claim forms from, and return completed claim forms to the Department of Health and Social Security, SET Repayments Office, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, Glasgow G68 0DG, not later than 30 September 1973.



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MEET THE S.E.T. DEADLINE

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Overseas construction contracts —the role of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors

An article outlining the overseas activities of British construction contractors during the latest full financial year will, as previously, be contributed by the Department of the Environment and will be published later in the year. In this issue the three main professional organisations have each contributed separate articles on their overseas activities, with a view to stressing the vital role played by consultants in earning overseas currency.

1. Consulting engineers

A report by the Association of Consulting Engineers

FOR quite some while British consulting engineers have been modestly proud of the earnings of their work abroad and so it came as no great surprise when they received the warmest of compliments on the value of their efforts from the Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, Sir Cyril Kleinwort. He had been delighted to discover that consulting engineers were currently responsible for some £40 million of the country's invisible exports, as the fees they were earning on projects overseas, which at the beginning of the year were valued at over £4,000 million.

Now that the scope of the Queen's Award to Industry has been extended to cover professional services abroad it is no small wonder that a number of member firms of the Association of Consulting Engineers have received them; two firms, Sir Bruce White Wolfe Barry & Partners and Rendel Palmer and Tritton have received the 1973 Queen's Award.

From the Association's annual brochure* which lists and illustrates all the overseas projects currently being entrusted to member firms the following random selection of background stories may be regarded as typical.

Ski centres

Ski-ing popularity grows apace and whereas early ski resorts normally were based on existing communities, whose home was the resort, many developments latterly have been created where the natural conditions were most favourable. S. B. Tietz and Partners are involved in a range of such projects, especially in Austria and Switzerland. The co-ordination of activities to create a new resort which is dependent for its livelihood on seasonal activity only, requires rather special study. There emerge new engineering problems to ensure constant access either by road or by mechanical aids, good and sufficient water, sewerage, electricity and supplied services—all to be capable of operating in extreme cold, and up in the mountains.

The proper co-ordination of ski-ing facilities and hotel development needs careful appraisal and the planning of the buildings, individually and collectively must make allowance for rigorous climate, the very short building season and the difficulties of access to the site.

Education in the wilder elements

The demands of learning must be met, even in unlikely places. In Bangkok for instance, the first stage is already completed for the new Campus for the Asian Institute of Technology (see illustration page 331). The buildings already completed consist of a civil engineering centre with structures and hydraulics laboratories, lecture theatres, a library and a computer unit, an administration building, a works complex housing a refrigerator plant and maintenance workshops—besides accommodation for students and staff. Most of the buildings are air-conditioned. But, as in the new ski-centres mentioned earlier, it is remoteness and the elements that provide the challenge. The 400-acre site of the new campus is subject to flooding in the wet season and is isolated from the surrounding countryside by a bund from which the water has to be pumped to the main drainage canals. The remoteness of the site from normal town services calls for sewage treatment plant for the soil drainage while chemical effluent must be collected separately and neutralised before disposal. The member firms responsible for this project are Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners for the civil engineering work and J. Roger Preston and Partners for the air conditioning, electrical and other building services.

Road and rail

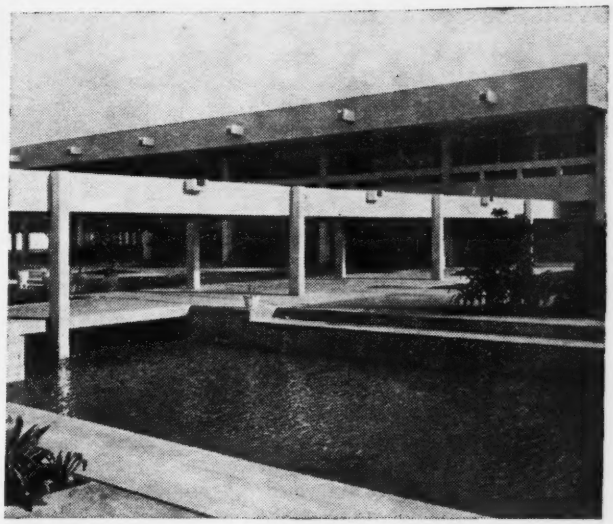
Away in Fiji, Rendel Palmer and Tritton are at work on a £10 million contract for building the two end sections of a new highway between Suva, the capital and major port of Fiji, and Nadi (at the opposite side of the island) the site of the major international airport. The present contract is for some 65 miles of the new road and it will include no less than 37 bridges and likely to take 4½ years to complete. The highway when completed will be some 110 miles long, with 69 bridges. Money for the project is being provided largely by the World Bank with additional loans from the Governments of New Zealand and Australia.

* 'Overseas work entrusted to Members during 1972'—published by the Association of Consulting Engineers at £2.

From roads in Fiji to a remarkable railway being built to cater for the populous concentrations of Hong Kong. Kennedy and Donkin, long associated with the generation transmission and utilisation of electrical energy, are here concerned with their fellow members, Freeman Fox and Partners, in the Mass Transit System. The railway is to be some 33 miles long, mostly below ground, with 48 stations and will carry extremely heavy flows of passengers. The climate, which is both hot and humid, provides unusual environmental difficulties. Kennedy and Donkin's responsibility is for all the electrical and mechanical equipment including trains, power supply, train control, ventilation, escalators, lighting, depots and administrative buildings. Cars have been designed to allow for high mobility of passengers with five pairs of automatic doors on each side, and no transverse seating. Each train will carry a crush load of 3,300 passengers and they will be capable of operating at two-minute intervals.

High voltages in high altitudes

Another case of two firms collaborating is the $520 million multi-purpose El Chocon-Cerros Calorados hydro-electric project in Argentina where Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners with Merz and McLellan are engaged. A major dam and several regulating structures provide flood control of the rivers of the Negro Basin in North Patagonia and water for both power and further irrigation development in the valley. Two power stations will together generate 1,650 MW for transmission to Buenos Aires, over 1,000 km away. El Chocon Dam (see illustration below), contains 13 million cubic metres of material; it has a maximum height of 86 metres and a crest length of 2.3 km. The civil engineering work is the responsibility of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners whilst Merz and McLellan are concerned with the transmission of electricity. Over such a distance and, in places, over high altitudes the project has involved advanced study, with problems including those of reactive power control, automatic switching and of dynamic and transient stability, the solution of which has involved the application of braking resistors.



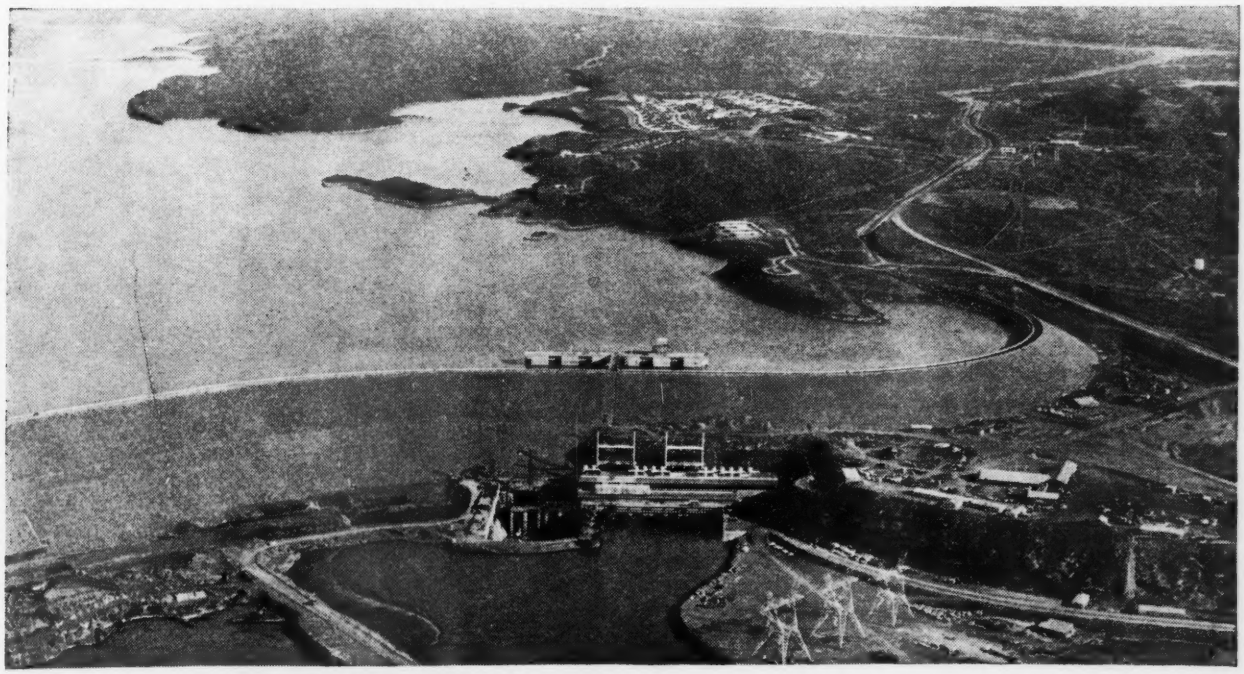
First stage of the new campus for the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok.

Water—both fresh and salt

It is the diversity of the work of the Association's members which, put together, affords humanity's progress such rich rewards; for example the harnessing of water.

In Africa the land-locked Republic of Mali spreads over a million and a quarter square kilometres, bordered by Mauritania and Algeria on the north, by Niger on the east, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast and Guinea on the south and by Senegal and Mauritania on the west. The country, which is undeveloped in the main, is composed of three different regions. The north and east are a continuation of the Sahara, the central belt is of a sahelian-savannah character, and the southern part, which is fertile with an adequate rainfall. It was here in Mali that D. Balfour and Sons were commissioned

(*continued on next page*)



The El Chocon Dam to be used to provide flood control of the rivers of the Negro Basin in North Patagonia and water for hydro-electric power and further irrigation in the valley.

by the World Health Organisation to evaluate the present water supply of the whole country and to produce a 20-year investment programme. Their contract includes investigating and rehabiliating the existing sewerage and surface water systems of the capital, Bamako and Mopti, a major provincial town, and the production of a master plan for complete systems to be implemented over the 20-year period.

Work of a similar character, but in more advanced surroundings, has been proceeding under Wallace Evans and Partners, for the City of San Salvador on the Pacific coast in Central America. Here the population of 600,000 is estimated to increase to 1.5 million by 1995 and the existing water supply system is inadequate, even for present needs. Many areas of the city are without any water during certain periods. The aquifier, below the city, is the main source of supply. It is being over-pumped and is falling at the rate of 1 metre a year. The Wallace Evans' plan, which is to utilise ground and surface water sources within 50 km of San Salvador, is estimated to cost £8 million and the first phase of the project is to be begun next year. There is at present no sewage treatment system for the city so that the pollution of the rivers and lakes of El Salvador is a major problem for study.

The same firm are also engaged on numerous projects throughout the West Indies including the development of the airport in Grand Cayman as well as sea port facilities at Prospect Point. Moreover, investigations are proceeding at the same time for the development of the existing port facilities at Georgetown.

Ports and harbour works

An interesting development in West Malaysia was planned in 1960 by Coode and Partners to free Port Klang (then known as Port Swettenham) for expansion. A new site was opened up some three miles away and the first stage of this new North Port involving 2,500 feet of piled deep water berths, was completed in 1964. The second stage which is now nearing completion, began in 1969, with the letting of a £5½ million contract for a further 2,800 feet of berthage. Most of this is designed to accommodate the new Far East container ships which have a draught of 42 feet, are 950 feet long and have a displacement of 60,000 tons each (see illustration opposite). The new wharves are constructed with coffered reinforced concrete decking supported on nearly 3,000 hollow pre-stressed concrete piles of 33 inch diameter and averaging 120 feet in length. They are driven through 120 feet of alluvial mud to bear on a sandy stratum. The contract also includes road and rail approach bridges and some 80 acres of reclamation. Contracts are in hand for constructing two transit sheds, a container freight station, channel beacons and the dredging of a million cubic yards for the approach channel and berths. There are to be two transporter cranes, two berthing tugs, a self-propelled grab dredger and hopper barges. These additional contracts are estimated to cost over £3 million and the entire works are in the hands of Coode and Partners.

Navigation

Described as a 'flat salt plug 70 miles from the coast,' Das Island in the Arabian Gulf measures only 800 metres by 1,600 metres at high tide. Nevertheless, it is chock-a-block with oil rigs and now that a gasification plant is going in, Decca Navigator's Transmitter Station must be moved.

Nineteen km south of Das Island is Quarnayn Island and Brian Colquhoun and Partners were instructed by the Decca Navigator Co. Ltd. to carry out a feasibility study there for the setting up of a Transmitter Station.

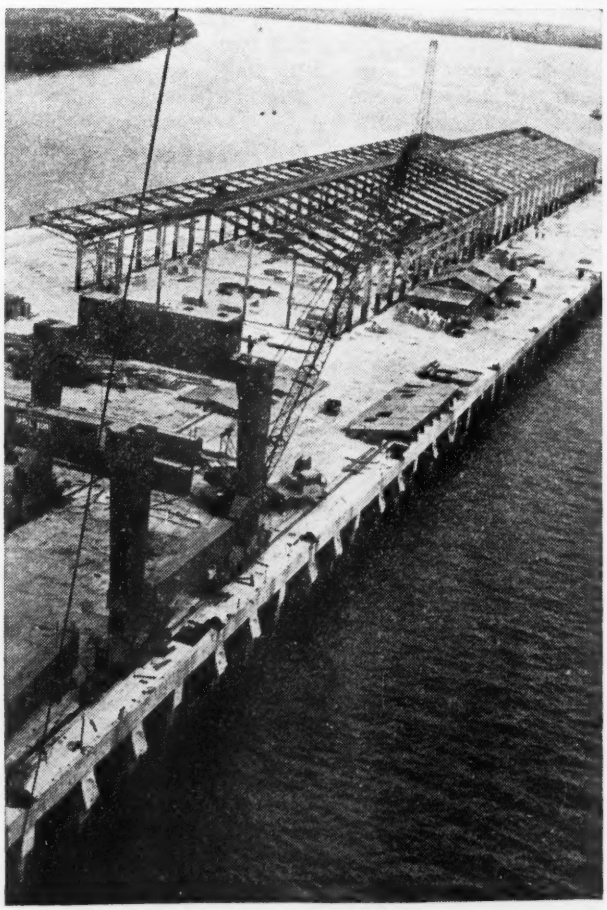
Brian Colquhoun and Partners have one of their offices in Abu Dhabi, only 164 km away, which gives them considerable experience of local working conditions, material, labour and transport costs, as well as simplifying support by their Head Office in London.

Examination of soil conditions for suitability for foundation loads, particularly that of the 100 metre transmitting mast, was important and a practical and economic layout of fuel oil storage tanks, generator buildings and quarters for operating staff was also required. The shallow seabed aggravated the problem of unloading fuel oil supplies and stores economically. A desalination plant to provide potable water was planned and tidal movements studied to ensure an uncontaminated intake. Factors limiting the choice of site included a requirement for ultra-high frequency line-of-sight communication with Das Island from the technical building and limits on the distance between this and the transmitting mast.

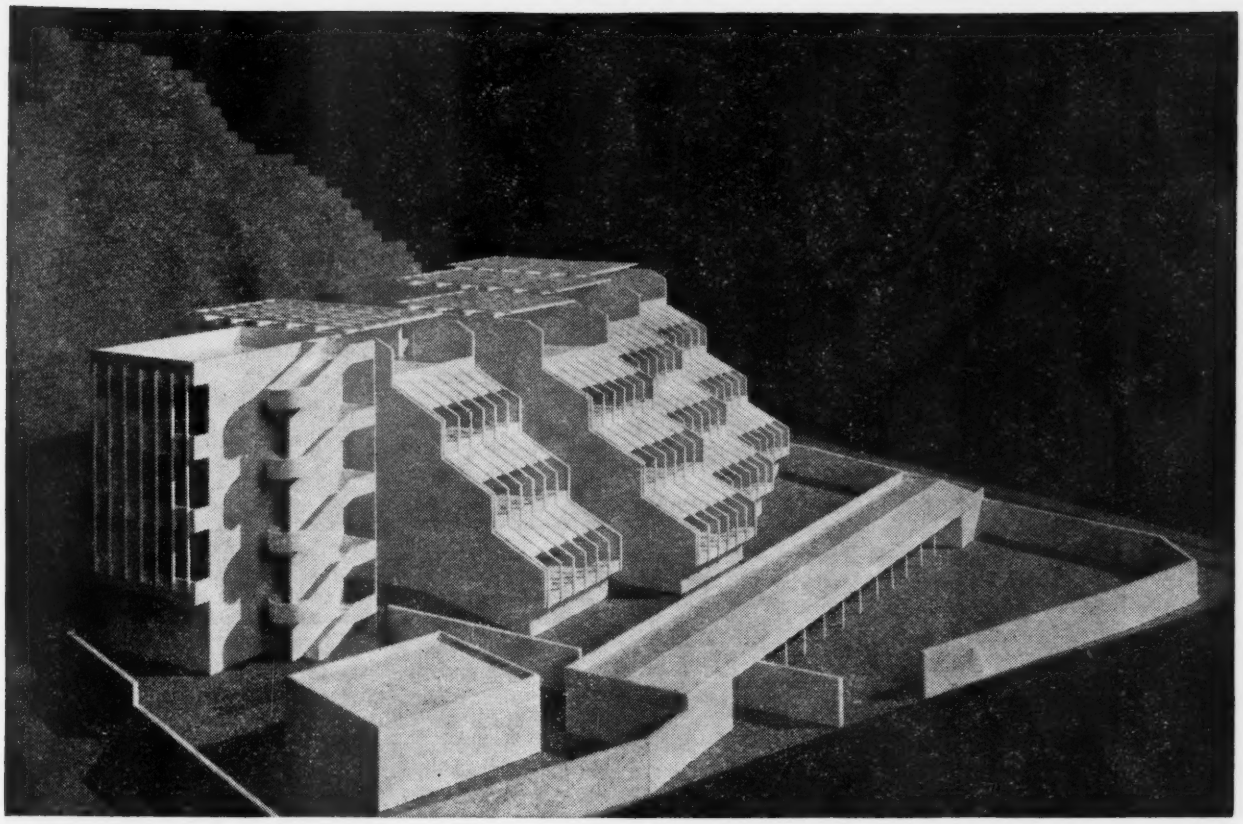
The firm's recommendations were accepted, and erection of the station under the supervision of Brian Colquhoun and Partners is due for completion within a year of the contract being let, which is expected shortly.

The pressure to use Tripoli Harbour has been such that 50 vessels have been waiting to berth at one time; expansion and development became inevitable and Sir Bruce White Wolfe Barry and Partners have been commissioned by the Libyan Arab Republic on a project that promises to cost £30 million.

Most of the existing harbour constructed in 1913, has a water area of 250 hectares enclosed by two breakwaters. The improvements are to provide for a 2.5 kilometre new deep water berth constructed with caissons, a slipway complex



The second stage of the Port Klang development, West Malaysia, designed to accommodate the new Far East container ships which have a draught of 42 feet, are 950 feet long and have a displacement of 60,000 tons each.



Model of residential accommodation for the British Embassy, Muscat, Oman to be carried out by John R. Harris, architects. The buildings are designed to relate closely to the rock face adjoining the restricted site in the old 17th century city of Muscat.

with shipyard workshop, 3 million cubic feet of dredging, reclamation inside and outside the harbour with new main breakwater protection and all ancillary services, and buildings with 40,000 square metres of storage warehouses, a lighthouse, large office building, a water tower and a 5,000 tonne cold store all to be provided as well. Two kilometres of main and secondary roads will be laid with an eight-lane entrance to the Port. The entire work is being carried out under Sir Bruce White Wolfe Barry and Partners and is expected to be completed in 1976.

But it is not merely to engineering that the Association's members confine themselves; resourcefulness is their watchword. Particularly in the developing countries there are considerable opportunities for a total service covering not only the design and construction of projects but also the financial control, supervision and operation when the project has been completed. And so consulting engineers will be found working along with plant suppliers wanting design and contract supervision who although versed in all constructional matters find benefit in having the whole design undertaken by one co-ordinated authority. In some cases individual member firms engage in a variety of engineering disciplines themselves but it very frequently happens that member firms will combine so that the specialised discipline of each one is merged in one project as the examples quoted here clearly show.

2. Architects

A Report by the Royal Institute of British Architects

On the basis of information supplied to the RIBA in the quarterly returns by architectural practices of commissions for building work received in 1972, there appears to be a considerable rise in the value of overseas work which can be roughly estimated at £240 million compared with £147 million in the previous year. As might have been anticipated following the trends of recent years, the principal areas of expansion are the Middle East and North Africa, where the value of commissions rose from £72 million in 1971 to £150 million in 1972, and Europe and the Mediterranean where commissions rose from £23 million to £50 million. A rise in new commissions is also recorded in the Americas with new commissions standing at £32 million in 1972 as against £18 million in 1971, whereas there appears to have been a falling off in commissions in India and the Far East.

The pattern of work in the Middle East is much as before with strong emphasis on hospital work. Cusdin, Burden & Howitt are carrying out a Faculty of Medicine for the University of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia as part of a consortium in which W. S. Atkins & Partners are the consulting engineers and Shipway & Partners the quantity surveyors. The project, valued at more than £15 million, is for a 575-bed university hospital associated with a medical school which provides for an intake of 100 students a year.

The Raschid Hospital, Dubai, the centre of medical services over a wide area of the Union of Arab Emirates, is being carried out by John R. Harris. The development, valued at £6.5 million, consists of a 400-bed hospital, staff accommodation, a nurses' training school and staff recreation facilities. The work includes fittings, furniture and loose equipment. Another development designed by John R. Harris is the residential accommodation for the British Embassy, Muscat, Oman (see above).

Challen, Floyd, Slaski & Todd have been commissioned for the layout and design of a 350-bed psychiatric hospital in Beirut, valued at about £2 million. Wilson, Mason & Partners, who have long practised in the Middle East, have been commissioned by Adman Ltd., for staff accommodation of 1,150

(continued on next page)

dwellings, restaurants, cinemas and other amenities valued at £12½ million. A new venture for Building Design Partnership is a design consultancy in association with Y. Ittihadieh for a £1¼ million bus terminal in Teheran and a consultancy for an archives installation for handling documents, also in Teheran.

Work in Europe, as in previous years, has been concerned to a considerable extent with tourist developments, some on a very large scale, and with office buildings. An example of the former is the £50 million tourist development at Côte de Diane, Aleria, Corsica, for which A. A. Stewart and Colin Penn were appointed earlier this year as consultant and supervising architects in association with Philippe Cardin and Michel Frémolle.

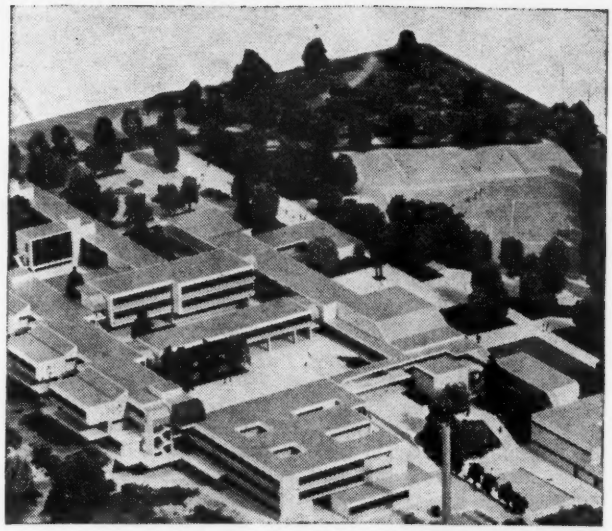
The 200-hectare site of considerable historic and archaeological importance, will cater for a population of about 12,000 in five villages including ten 150-bed hotels; amenities will include an 18-hole golf course and a small port. Paul Manousso and Associates have been commissioned for a £2 million hotel in Greece, and Building Design Associates for a 350-room hotel in Almeria, Spain, valued at £1½ million, which they are carrying out in association with a Spanish architect. The latter firm is also carrying out feasibility and design studies for a large-scale development in the Canary Islands to include tourist villages of 700 dwelling units, a 350-bed hotel, a 400-unit apartment hotel, a shopping and leisure centre and harbour.

Commissions in France continue to dominate the European scene. John Schwerdt & Partners have been appointed consultant architects for two office buildings in Paris for English and Continental Investments Ltd., the 200,000 square metre "rives de Seine" scheme in the Lyon/Bercy area and a 2,000 square metre office block in the Rue Taitbout. This firm has also recently acquired a design consultancy commission for a 15,500 square metre warehouse for Guardian Properties Ltd. to the north of Paris. B. and N. Westwood, Piet and Poole are converting two existing buildings as offices for the British Council and the British Institute in the centre of Paris; they are also responsible for a two-storey shop for Austin Reed in the centre of Brussels.

In the eastern Mediterranean, the Tripe and Wakeham Partnership in association with the Property Services Agency are responsible for a comprehensive high school for the Service Children's Education Authority at Episkopi, Cyprus (see next column). The school, valued at approximately £1½ million, will cater for 1,880 pupils and is designed on the house base principle with individual scholastic faculties. Since the beginning of 1973 Donald A. Goldfinch Associates have been appointed consultant architects for three major hospitals in Greece, the 600-bed geriatric hospital, Pyraeus (£3 million), Athens maternity hospital (£2½ million) and an extension to the accident hospital, Kiffissia, Athens, valued at approximately £4 million; they are also carrying out the master plans for two further hospitals in Greece.

Of the commissions received in the Americas, three in particular may be cited: the £5 million commission awarded to Howard V. Lobb & Partners by the Calgary Stampede Board, Canada, consisting of a grandstand to hold 17,500 including restaurants in stepped tiers round the arena, to be completed for the 1974 'stampede' (see picture page 335); ancillary buildings for a new steelworks valued at £2 million being carried out by A. G. Sheppard Fidler & Associates as part of their consultancy work for a Mexican company in the construction of a new integrated steelworks in Mexico; and an air terminal at Belize, British Honduras being carried out by Yorke Rosenberg Mardall.

Commissions for work in Africa south of the Sahara have remained fairly constant at a total of approximately £5 million. Projects include the steel service centre, a turnkey project in Johannesburg valued at £1 million, being carried out jointly by Peter Falconer & Associates and associate company Handling Consultants Ltd. It is the first of its kind to be developed in South Africa.



St. John's School, Episkopi, Cyprus, for which the Tripe and Wakeham Partnership are the architects in association with the Property Services Agency. Designed on the house base principle with individual scholastic faculties, the two-storey construction uses local materials. Facilities include a 'Grecian' theatre and a teaching pool.

Clifford Tee & Gale have been commissioned to carry out two schemes for the British Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire; the schemes, both for staff housing, will be carried out to a design by the Department of the Environment and are together valued at about £1½ million.

The Royal Institute of British Architects maintains an up-to-date index of practices which contains details and photographs of work carried out by British architects. It is therefore able to suggest firms suitable for overseas projects. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Clients Advisory Service, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD, (tel. 01-580 5533).

3. Surveyors

A Report by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors

EEC

THE RICS Common Market Unit (set up to handle all EEC matters affecting the surveying profession) has been very much involved during the past year in assisting the Department of the Environment in the scrutiny of Directives which would appear to include any part of the work of the chartered surveyor, and discussions have taken place with many interested bodies on how best agreements might be negotiated relating to reciprocity of qualifications with those of our continental colleagues.

Quantity surveyors and building surveyors who are interested in practising in France were relieved to know that the new French draft law on architecture did not appear to exclude them from practising in that country.

The Handbook issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors entitled 'Chartered Surveyors and the Common

Market', designed to assist professional surveyors considering the possibility of extending their practices to Europe has sold more than a thousand copies and is now being reprinted. The Handbook, which deals with all disciplines of the profession, has proved invaluable not only to the Institution's members but also to colleagues in kindred professions. The information in the Handbook is to be supplemented it is hoped, by information on the type of partnerships and companies under which members may practise in EEC countries; professional indemnity required by the laws of each country; and up-to-date information on VAT in Europe. A revised bibliography will also be included to amalgamate the very large amount of useful material published on Common Market matters.

In December 1972, the Institution received a visit from a five-man team from SOCOTEC (Societe de Controle Technique et d'Expertise de la Construction), the principal French organisation concerned with technical control of buildings and the materials used in them. This society participates in the issue of specific standards in the French construction industry and certifies that approved standards are carried out in practice. The discussion which took place brought to light the fact that the role of SOCOTEC in Quality Control and the role of the Chartered Quantity Surveyor in Cost Control were complementary and it is thought that future co-operation could well be mutually advantageous.

It is obvious from inquiries which the Institution has received over the past year that continental colleagues are anxious to co-operate with the firms of Chartered Surveyors in Europe and since the number of these is increasing all the time, it is likely that valuable collaboration will be achieved.

The Chartered Surveyor's Annual Conference, with the theme 'Development Prospects in a Greater Europe—A Study of Economic Prospects for a Greater Europe and the effect on Land Use and Development', was opened by His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard, at the RAI Congress Centre in Amsterdam on July 10, 1973 and speakers were chosen both from the Institution's own members with knowledge of the profession abroad and also from professional continental colleagues.

Discussions are in hand concerning possibilities of establishing closer contact between Headquarters and RICS members practising on the Continent, and also of increasing and extending European publicity relating to the profession.

USA

Following the visit in 1971 of members of the RICS Quantity Surveyors Division to the United States at the invitation of the American Institute of Architects, a second Mission went to the USA in 1972 with the object of persuading a United States Federal Agency to adopt a new method of construction cost control, designed to assure better value for money. The Mission visited some 13 organisations and Government Departments in the States and was most encouraged by its reception and by the assurance, confirming the conclusions formed during their previous visit in 1971, that the need for the Quantity Surveying profession in the USA had been recognised. Quantity Surveyors are now deciding on the best methods of following up these initial approaches and are considering the outlines of a viability and feasibility study so that the interest engendered in the Federal Agency can be maintained. It is hoped that representatives from the Federal Agency will be visiting the UK to see for themselves the contribution which is made by chartered quantity surveyors to the construction programme in this country.

Perspective of the new grandstand for the Calgary exhibition and stampede, Alberta, Canada designed by Howard V. Lobb and Partners and valued at about £5 million. The grandstand includes restaurants in stepped tiers around the arena.

All firms regardless of size can apply

Units with less than 200 employees received over one third of the Awards granted this year.

The 1974 Awards will be made to those U.K.–based firms or organisations producing goods or providing a service which can show, for their size, the most outstanding achievement in increasing exports or in technological innovation.

The ninth annual list of Award winners will be announced on The Queen's personal birthday, 21st April, 1974.

For full information about eligibility, application forms and guidance notes, get in touch with The Secretary, The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Telephone: 01-222 2277. Telex 276366.

The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1973.

Advisory Panel for the Overseas Projects Group

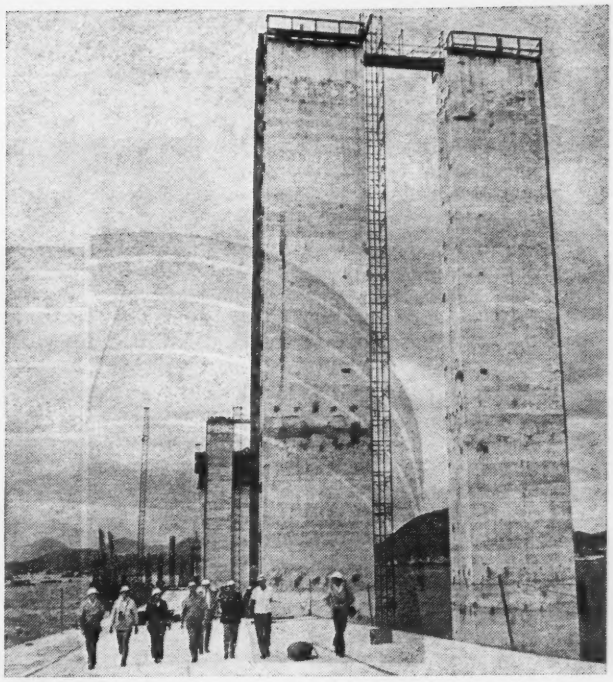
SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has appointed an Advisory Panel to help with the work of the Overseas Projects Group of the Department of Trade and Industry. This Group, which operates under the British Overseas Trade Board, is the central point within Government to which firms may look for official support in pursuit of major contracts from large projects overseas.

The members of the new panel are: Mr. J. W. Buckley (Chairman), Mr. J. M. Edwards, Mr. M. H. Ewbank, Mr. H. W. A. Francis, Mr. P. E. Garbutt, Mr. A. W. Howitt, Mr. H. W. Jackson.

Mr. Buckley is a member of the British Overseas Trade Board with responsibility for overseas projects business. The Panel will also include representatives of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and of the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Note

Mr. J. W. Buckley is the deputy chairman and managing director of Davy International Limited. Mr. J. M. Edwards is the managing director of British Steel Corporation (International) Limited. Mr. M. H. Ewbank is chairman of Ewbank and Partners Limited and deputy chairman of the British Consultants Bureau. Mr. H. W. A. Francis is managing director of Tarmac Construction Limited and also vice-chairman of the Export Group for the Constructional Industries. Mr. P. E. Garbutt is the director of transportation policy, London Transport. Mr. A. W. Howitt is a senior executive partner of Peat Marwick Mitchell and Company and Mr. H. W. Jackson is director of General Electric Company (Management) Ltd, director of GEC Power Engineering Ltd. and also chairman of Combined Overseas Trade Services, BEAMA.



Rio-Niteroi bridge under construction, photographed recently during a visit by Sir David Hunt, British Ambassador to Brazil, and Lady Hunt to see the first section of the 300-metre central span in position. The placing of the section was supervised by engineers from Redpath Dorman Long Ltd. and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company Ltd. who were contracted in a joint venture to fabricate and erect the main unit of the bridge. The Ambassador and Lady Hunt climbed on to the first section of the 300-metre span which was in the process of being jacked upon to the supporting piers.

Lord Robens to attend BOTB Symposium in Bangkok

LORD Robens, chairman of Vickers Ltd., will lead a team of 18 British experts at a British Technological Symposium in Bangkok, September 10-14. The British team includes speakers from firms of consultants, industry and Government departments. They will be presenting papers to selected audiences of Thai industrialists, scientists and technologists in both the private and public sectors, drawing attention to British advanced technology.

The symposium is being organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and offers a programme of technical discussions which will cover many of Thailand's development programmes. Subjects will include urban planning and transport, agricultural mechanisation, irrigation and water resources, pest control and crop protection, grain storage, food processing and preservation, design of ports, pollution control methods, electricity generation, hospital design and equipment.

Officials and speakers at the Bangkok seminar group in London discuss details of the visit to Thailand.

Levant Fair

General International Trade Fair

Bari · Italy

7th · 18th september 1973

Visitors and exhibitors on British stands at Diagnostika in Dusseldorf. Britain's was the largest overseas participation, with 13 firms—nine of which formed a British Overseas Trade Board-supported joint venture. This specialised fair covered all aspects of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation. (*Report in* Trade and Industry, *July 5.*)

Soviet-British symposia set for Moscow, London

JOINT Anglo-Soviet symposium on the measurement and control of air and water pollution will be held in Moscow next spring. Another joint symposium, this time to take place in London, will be on automation in the process industries. These arrangements were made at the sixth meeting of the Soviet-British working group for scientific and technical collaboration in technical instruments in London last week.

The leaders of the two delegations were Mr. K. B. Arutjunov, Deputy Minister in the Soviet Ministry of Instrument Manufacture, Automation and Control Systems, and Mr. Richard Foxwell, past president of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association: they expressed themselves pleased with the positive attitude towards co-operation that had emerged at the meeting.

The group reported on collaboration in ultracentrifuges between the Russian ministry and Scientific Instruments Ltd. Future collaboration between the ministry and two other British companies in particular—Rank Precision Industries and Marconi Instruments—is now hoped for.

The London meeting also discussed the recommendation of the Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission in Moscow that there should be closer co-operation between the two countries in protection of the environment.

Mr. Emery to open British Pavilion at the Auckland Trade Fair

MR. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, left London, August 9, for a tour of Australia (August 13-17) and New Zealand (August 18-23).

During his visit Mr. Emery will take the opportunity to meet Ministers responsible for consumer affairs, energy policy and metrication.

A highlight of his stay in New Zealand will be a visit to the Auckland International Trade Fair where there is a substantial British participation. Mr. Emery will open the British Pavilion at the Fair on August 22.

Over 100 British companies will be represented at the Fair, prominence being given to light engineering, machine tools and other capital goods.

Canada: BFEC launches a new export drive

THE British Food Export Council is launching a special effort to further the export of processed foodstuffs to Canada which, it states, with a value of £13.5 million was Britain's third largest single market last year.

There are three phases to the BFEC programme: a London talk-in, a food promotion in Vancouver and Victoria, an outward mission.

Aimed at stimulating interest in the export of British food and drink to Canada, the talk-in, chaired by Norman Wood, CBE, will be held at the premises of John Dewar & Sons Ltd., Dewar House, Haymarket, London, SW1, November 14.

The outward mission to Canada, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, runs March 10-22 next year and a preliminary planning meeting will be held in November. The mission will visit Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

Also to be held in March, the Vancouver-Victoria food promotion campaign will, according to BFEC, include Safeway, Super Value, IGA and Kelly Douglas, as well as Woodwards (which participated in a successful similar venture during British Shopping Week, May 1972).

Airport construction show will be larger at Geneva in 1974

THIRD International Airport construction and Equipment Exhibition will take place in the Palais des Expositions, Geneva, June 18-21, next year. A conference will be run in conjunction with the exhibition and it is expected that details of programme and speakers will be available in the near future.

The exhibition covers all aspects of airport construction and equipment, including airport lighting, communications, building installations, hangar equipment, aircraft handling, maintenance and service, safety equipment, passenger baggage and cargo handling, specialised airport vehicles including fire tenders, data processing and office systems, passenger terminal, office and catering furniture, appliances and equipment and all miscellaneous services.

The last exhibition in Geneva in 1972 had over 100 exhibitors and it covered a gross area of over 8,000 sq. m. 'We had already planned for the exhibition to be bigger than the previous one in 1972, having reserved a larger area at the Geneva Palais des Expositions than previously, and the optimism appears more than justified,' states organiser Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. of St. Albans, Herts.

BAC featuring models at Sao Paulo air fair

IN MODEL and photographic form, British Aircraft Corporation will feature examples from its major programmes in transport and military aircraft, guided weapons and space, at the International Aerospace Exhibition, Sao Paulo, September 14-23. In addition, the nose cone and camera section of the Earth Resources Skylark rocket payload, recovered undamaged from a survey in Argentina earlier this year, will be displayed.

United Kingdom firms take part in the exhibition in a joint venture, sponsored by the Society of British Aerospace Companies, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Among the main features of the display will be large models of the BAC One-Eleven 475 and 500. Eight of the over 40 operators of these aircraft are in Latin America, with three—Transbrasil, VASP and Forca Aerea Brasiliera—in Brazil.

Bigger London gifts fair

FIFTH International Gifts Fair, London, opens its doors to trade buyers from all over the world August 19. This Earls Court exhibition—the only major giftware trade show held in London—houses more than 350 exhibitors and is 50 per cent up in size on last year.

Sir Peter Allen, a member of the British Overseas Trade Board and former chairman of ICI, will carry out an official opening ceremony on August 20 and will later that day present the 1973 ACE Awards for Commendable Effort in Exporting.

All sorts of products, ranging from china to souvenirs and jewellery to travel goods, will be on display at Earls Court and exhibitors will be taking orders from buyers for delivery in time for the peak Christmas selling period.

Analytical and pollution control instruments: Tokyo, 1974

As part of its continuing programme of specially tailored exhibitions and other promotional operations, the British Overseas Trade Board is to stage an exhibition of analytical instruments and pollution measurement and control instrumentation at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo in November next year. This exhibition is a joint promotion with SIMA, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, and will in fact be the first of several such co-operative ventures to interest scientific instrument makers in this country. Others are scheduled at the Centre from 1975 onward, commencing with a projected exhibition of biochemical instrumentation in September 1975. Further details of these will be published in due course.

Those companies wishing to take the opportunity of participating in the analytical instruments exhibition are invited to apply without further delay to:

L. J. Nolder, Esq.,
Marketing Secretary,
SIMA,
Sima House,
20 Peel Street,
London W8
(tel: 01-727 2614)

enclosing samples of relevant trade literature. General inquiries about Japan and the Japanese market may be addressed to:

Exports to Japan Unit,
Department of Trade and Industry,
Hillgate House,
26 Old Bailey,
London EC4
(tel: 01-248 5757).

The British Export Marketing Centre offers a wide variety of cost-free facilities to participants in its special exhibitions, including free space, mounting, pre-event publicity, market research, shipment of exhibits (and back if unsold) and reception. Some free interpreting assistance is also provided, as well as £400 each towards the cost of two representatives per company to man the stands.

Britain's total exports of analytical and pollution control instruments have risen from £11 million in 1967 to £24 million in 1971. The percentage of these exports going to Japan has also increased, from 1 per cent in 1967 to 2 per cent in 1971, and the 1971 figure represents roughly 14 per cent of total exports of all scientific instruments to Japan of £3.343 million. There is ample evidence of Japanese interest in the field, and it has been estimated that Japanese consumption of analytical instruments will grow by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent annually, with special emphasis on sophisticated products. Evidently potential exists for British manufacturers to increase their market share.

Overseas publicity for UK trade fairs

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*.

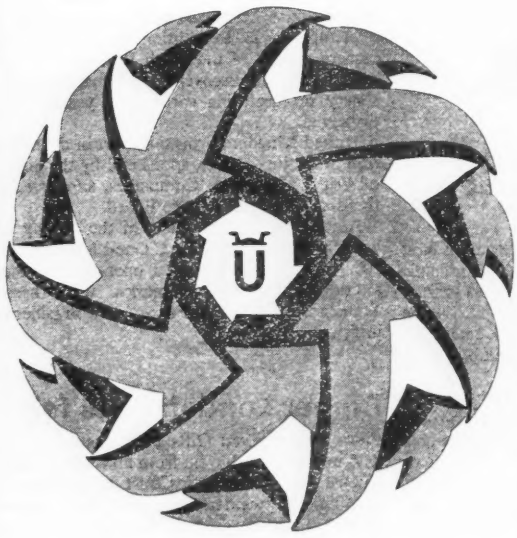
British food products will be displayed at ANUGA in Cologne

In conjunction with the British Food Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board, the British agricultural and food industry will once again be represented this year with an official national exhibit at ANUGA, the international show of fine foods and provisions, to be held in Cologne, September 22-27.

Products offered by some 55 British firms will be shown on a floor space of 14,740 sq. ft. and include, among other things, herbs, spices, jams, jellies, marmalades, essences, flavourings, tea, whisky, canned fruits and vegetables, vacuum packed meats, frozen foods, biscuits, chocolate, soups, sugar confectionery, dietary foods, cakes, pies, cereals, peanuts, beef, milk products and beer.

Numerous British products are new or little known on the German market, state the fair authorities, and it is hoped that participation in ANUGA will bring an expansion of business contacts in all parts of the world.

In all, ANUGA will show exhibits presented by more than 3,000 firms from 64 countries. Fifty-seven nations are represented with official national exhibits or pavilions, including for the first time Burundi, Mali and Papua New Guinea.



AUTUMN FAIR

101st
consumer goods fair
utrecht netherlands
9th-14th september'73

Daily from 9 a.m. - 6 p.m., but on Sunday 9th september from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

At the same time will take place **Inter Decor** - furnishing fabrics trade fair - including the **Carpeting Manifestation** in the Bernhard and Irene Hall.

Organisation/catalogue
Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht.
Phone: (030) 914 914 - Telex 47132.

UK Agent
Exhibition Consultants Limited
11, Manchester Square
London W1 - Phone 01-486 1951

Marconi radio link installations for offshore oil industry rigs

MARCONI Communication Systems Ltd., a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, has won an order for nearly £750,000 worth of tropospheric scatter equipment for the offshore oil industry. The order comes from Phillips Petroleum, operators for one of the biggest oil consortia in the North Sea, and is the first to be placed by an American company, states Marconi.

This is the third tropospheric scatter link Marconi has supplied to oil companies. Previous orders have been from BP: one between Aberdeen and production platforms in the Forties Field and one linking the Das Island production complex in the Gulf to the mainland at Abu Dhabi. This latest system will link the Phillips Group field production facilities at Ekofisk with the crude oil terminal facilities at Teesside.

The Ekofisk/Teesside pipeline will have two pumping stations established at 70 mile intervals. Marconi will install a direct tropo link from the shore to Ekofisk and a second shorter link to the pumping station nearest shore. The more distant pumping station will have its tropo link to Ekofisk.

The shore tropo terminal will be sited 800 ft. above sea level at Eston Nab, 10 miles from the Teesside oil terminal, with a microwave line-of-sight link to bridge the gap. Marconi expect to have all the equipment delivered in the summer of next year and to complete the installation by September 1974. Training facilities for Phillips personnel will be provided both on site and at Marconi College in Chelmsford.

Tropo terminal equipment is basically radio-relay transmitters and receivers with amplifiers to increase the transmitted power and special highly sensitive receivers and paraboloid antennas enlarged to concentrate the transmitted beams and to collect more signal for the receivers. For the Ekofisk installations, a comparatively long haul, quadruple diversity will be employed to achieve maximum reliability, by combining dual space and dual polarisation techniques, thus providing four separate radio paths without using additional frequencies.

The main link will provide a basis for 72 telephone or telegraphy channels, while the pumping stations links will carry 12 channels with a capacity of 24. Both major stations will operate at 1kW transmitter power but the links with Pumping station II will have a 2W output from Eston Nab and 2W on the return path. Transmitted power from Ekofisk to pumping station I will be 20W.

Cyprus modernises ports with British cranes

AGREEMENT has been signed in Nicosia between the Ministry of Communications and Works of the Republic of Cyprus and Stothert and Pitt Ltd. of Bath under which rail-mounted dockside cranes will be provided for rapidly-expanding ports.

Stothert and Pitt will supply and erect on site in Cyprus, two 35 ton capacity jib cranes, together with container spreader beams, rail tracks and other associated equipment.

One crane will be installed at the Port of Famagusta and one at the new Port of Limassol: both will be used for heavy lift duties, as well as general cargo work and handling of containers.

The provision of these cranes, of the Stothert and Pitt RL type, is another step by the Government of Cyprus to improve and modernise the cargo-handling facilities in its ports. The contract is stated to be valued at approximately £375,000.

Colour TV camera for export to China

NEGOTIATIONS have been concluded between Marconi Communication Systems Ltd., a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, and Machimpex, the China import/export organisation, for the purchase of a Mark VIII automatic colour television camera which was exhibited at the British Industrial Exhibition in Peking earlier this year.

Senior engineers and technical experts from the Peking Television Centre had already visited Marconi in Chelmsford, as members of a Chinese technical delegation which came to England at the end of last year, and had an opportunity to see the advanced capability of the Mark VIII in some detail.

Chinese radio and television are organised by the Central Broadcasting Bureau, states Marconi. Television time is relatively short and programmes include a considerable amount of educational material, received in 25 out of the 29 provinces. Peking and Shanghai transmit their own services and are expected to extend existing monochrome coverage and to provide colour in the near future.

Overseas orders for Scots ships galley equipment

SCOTCROS Engineering's Thomas Bishop Ltd. of Hillington, Glasgow, reports that it has received in the past few weeks orders worth £370,000, some of which will ensure work in hand until at least 1976-77. This is its all-time record for ships galley equipment.

Overseas contracts came from Chantiers Navals De La Ciotat and Constructions Navales Et Industrielles De La Mediteranee, both France; Chantiers Navals N.V. Boelwerf, S.A. and Cockerill Yards, both Belgium; Verolme of Holland; Rauma-Repola Oy, Telakka, Finland (oil rig equipment); the Split shipyard in Yugoslavia; Astilleros Espanoles S.A., Matagorda-Cadiz Yard, Spain; and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., both Japan.

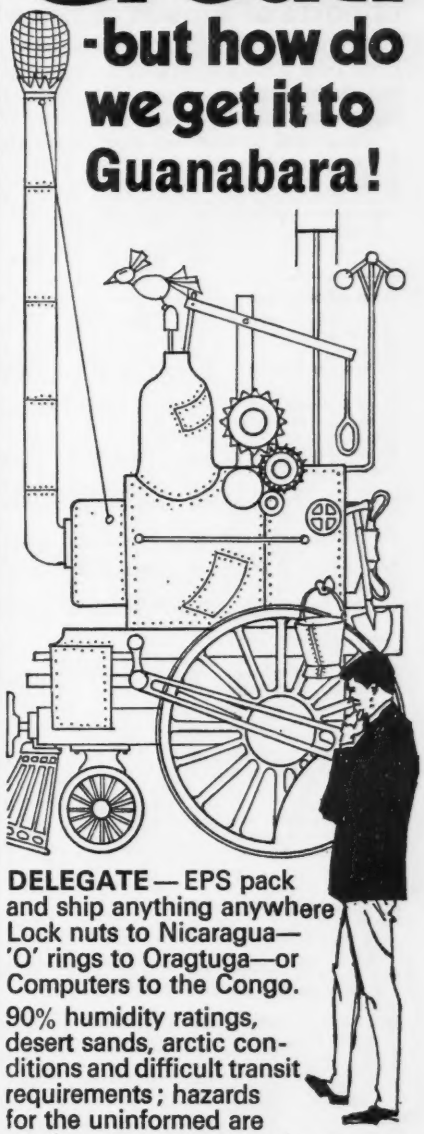
Other orders are for complete ships galley and pantry equipment for 30 vessels being constructed by the Swan Hunter Group; nine being built by Harland and Wolff, Belfast; six for Kuwait being built by Govan Shipbuilders; several for Austin and Pickersgill; and further orders from Scott Lithgow, Greenock, Marathon of Clydebank and Robb Caledon Shipbuilders, Dundee and Leith.

Parsons Peebles Mexican order

ORDER worth £750,000 for shunt reactors for Mexico has been won by the power transformer division of Parsons Peebles Ltd. (the Edinburgh-based member of the Reyrolle Parsons Group).

Placed by Comision Federal Electricidad, the order covers the supply of eight 400 kV units for installation at various substations in Mexico. The reactors are all due for despatch in the summer of 1974.

Great!
-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo.
90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

EPS

EXPORT PACKING SERVICE GROUP
GOVERNMENT APPROVED PACKERS
SITTINGBOURNE Sittingbourne 4422
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BRISTOL Nailsea 4046
YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

Imports of woven textiles

FOLLOWING the decision of the authorities of GATT to extend the Long Term Arrangement until December 31, 1973, those countries previously allocated a cotton textile quota for the period January-September 1973 will have an addition of 33⅓ per cent.

The revised category and quota levels are shown below.

RESTRAINT LIMITS FOR IMPORTS OF WOVEN TEXTILES FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES—12 MONTHS, JAN.-DEC. 1973

	Cat. no.	India	Pakistan	Taiwan	Arab Rep. of Egypt
Group Ia Cotton Yarn		lb.	lb.		lb.
Yarns, folded grey or processed	1	9,969,710	160,107	—	62,343
Yarns n.e.s.	2	12,329,070	1,893,227	—	549,624
Limit for Group Ia		12,329,070	2,053,334	—	611,968
Group Ib Woven Cotton Fabrics grey or bleached, mercerised or not		sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.
Drills, jeans, gaberdines, twills and sateens	3	13,771,332	914,508	—	—
Poplins	4	1,038,000	13,740	—	2,081,575
Sheeting and shirting under 60 in. in width	5	165,325,864	74,928,584	5,762,004	3,934,039
Sheeting and shirting 60 in. and over in width	6	21,412,932	2,520,184	82,968	93,155
Grey or bleached fabrics n.e.s.	7	165,325,864	468,164	—	—
Limit for Group Ib		165,325,864	78,845,184	5,844,972	6,108,768
Group IIa Other Woven Fabrics					
Sheeting, shirting, wincyettes, flannelettes, other raised etc. 60 in. and over in width	8	4,354,000	141,991	—	—
Corduroy	9	100,000	—	6,000	—
Yarn dyed (including denim) under 60 in. in width	10	9,457,864	1,146,847	—	31,092
Poplins	11	994,000	—	159	—
Dyed, yarn-dyed and printed fabrics n.e.s.	12	15,075,000	1,312,041	208,463	228,364
Limit for Group IIa		15,075,000	2,600,879	214,623	259,456
Group IIb Woven Cotton Garments and Made-ups					
Woven trousers and breeches, for men and boys	13	427,000	5,136	—	—
Woven outergarments for women, girls and infants	14	1,462,000	122,999	58,023	—
Shirts and bodices for men and boys, woven	15	1,178,000	117,832	223,783	—
Woven undergarments for men and boys	16	1,751,000	3,180	50,295	—
Woven undergarments for women, girls and infants	17	7,395,000	19,168	—	—
Handkerchiefs	18	4,344,932	—	—	—
Towels	19	19,357,864	359,387	—	—
Bedlinen	20	9,000,932	1,666,666	—	—
of which sheets		1,650,932	1,043,660	—	—
Gloves	21	63,000	464	—	—
Made-ups and garments n.e.s.	22	28,665,000	77,288	160,384	536,068
Limits for Group IIb		28,665,000	2,372,124	492,484	536,068
Limits for Groups Ib and II		209,065,864	83,818,187	6,552,080	6,904,292

Imports of bananas and cigars from the dollar area— supplementary quotas

BANANAS: To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of bananas to the United Kingdom in 1973 from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 5,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the DTI Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1972/73. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas suppliers. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after September 30, 1974.

The initial level of the quota for imports of bananas from the Dollar Area for 1972/73 was established at 14,000 tons, consisting of a basic quota of 4,000 tons and a supplementary quota of 10,000 tons. Two supplementary quotas of 5,000 tons each were announced in March and June, 1973. The quota year runs from October 1 to September 30. There are no restrictions on imports from sources outside the Dollar Area.

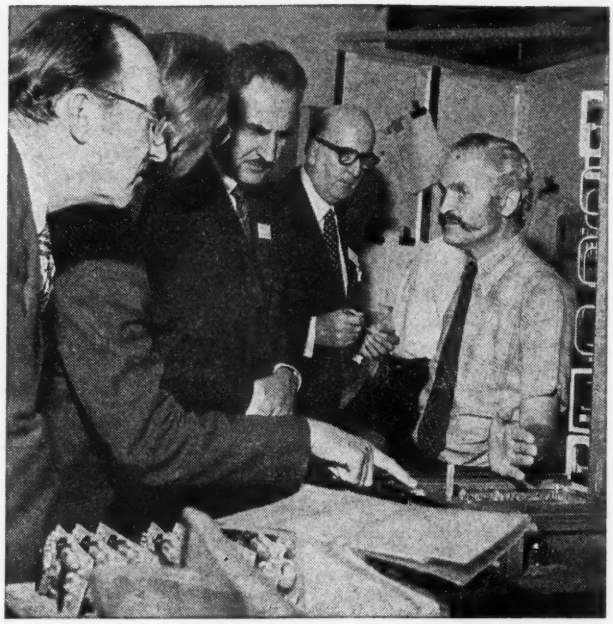
The Dollar Area means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

CIGARS FROM THE DOLLAR AREA (OTHER THAN CUBA): A supplementary quota of £20,000 cif has been established for imports of cigars from Dollar Area sources (other than Cuba) in 1973. Not more than £6,000 cif of the supplementary quota will be available for handmade cigars.

Applications for an allocation under this quota on Form ILB/A should reach Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Gt. Smith Street, London SW1P 3DP not later than August 30. Applications will be considered from newcomers who can produce evidence of an interest in the cigar or tobacco importing trade.

CIGARS FROM CUBA: A supplementary quota of £200,000 cif has been established for imports of Cuban cigars in 1973.

Holders of licences under the basic quota for 1973 will be informed of their allocation under the supplementary quota by Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.



Soviet Deputy Minister for Instrument Manufacture, Automation and Control Systems, Mr. K. B. Arutjunov (centre), studies the Automatic Electrical Inspection Systems manufactured by Marconi Instruments Ltd. and pictured being used to test printed-circuit boards made at the company's main works at St. Albans, Hertfordshire. The system is selling well, and is to be exhibited at Moscow. Mr. Arutjunov was in Britain as leader of the Soviet side of the Anglo-Soviet Joint Working Group on Instruments. Mr. Richard Foxwell, chairman of the working group, a past president of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, and director of Marconi Instruments, is seen on the left, next to Mr. Frank Jenner, MI's manufacturing services manager. Mr. Ray Burnett, managing director of MI, is looking on, and on the right is production tester John Baldwin. *(See also page 339).*

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 30.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.11	3-Hydroxy-*p*-anisaldehyde	iso Vanillin	December 31, 1973	14645
29.16	Bornyl salicylate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14567
29.22	Dimethylamine	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14638
29.24	Lecithin	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14573
29.25	Methocarbamol	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14712

Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Orders

THE Treasury has made the following Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Orders:

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 18) Order 1973. This Order provides that certain chemicals of a description specified in the schedule shall be temporarily exempt from import duty up to and including December 31, 1973 or, in the case of certain items up to and including such earlier day as is specified. The Order came into operation on July 20, 1973 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 1251.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 19) Order 1973. This Order provides that certain steel items of a description in the schedule shall be temporarily exempt from import duty up to and including December 31, 1973. The Order came into operation on August 8, 1973 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 1381.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 20) Order 1973. This Order provides that goods of a description specified in schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty, and those listed in schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, up to and including December 31, 1973 or, in the case of certain items up to and including such earlier day as is specified. The Order comes into operation on September 4, 1973 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 1382.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 21) Order 1973. This Order provides that (a) goods of tariff headings 12.01 (oil seed) and 12.02 (flours and meals of oleaginous fruit) and goods of subheading 23.04 (B) (oil cake) shall be temporarily exempt from import duty up to and including October 31, 1973 and (b) that certain steel items of a description specified in the schedule shall continue to be exempt from import duty up to and including December 31, 1973. The Order comes into operation in respect of (a) on August 13, 1973 and in respect of (b) on October 1, 1973 and will be published as Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 1406.

Copies of these Orders are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Double taxation

THE Board of Inland Revenue announce that the following double taxation arrangements have been published as Schedules to Orders in Council:

Supplementary Agreement with Cyprus	—	SI 1973 No. 1325
Supplementary Protocol with Denmark	—	SI 1973 No. 1326
Protocol with Finland	—	SI 1973 No. 1327
Supplementary Protocol with France	—	SI 1973 No. 1328
Agreement with Jamaica	—	SI 1973 No. 1329
Agreement with Malaysia	—	SI 1973 No. 1330
Protocol with the Republic of Ireland	—	SI 1973 No. 1331

Business study visits to Turkey

THREE Business Study groups will visit Turkey in October, November and December. The groups will be sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who urge manufacturers, exporters and importers to give immediate thought to this developing market. The London Chamber say that Britain's exports to Turkey rose by 56 per cent to £60.1 million in 1972 and imports from Turkey rose by over 12 per cent to £16.9 million. Even so, say the London Chamber, maximum advantage is still not being made of the opportunities for British businessmen in Turkey. The London Chamber feel strongly that Turkey has now begun an economic take-off after two decades of intermittent balance of payments problems which have hindered growth.

Inquiries about the business study groups should be made to the West European Division of the London Chamber at 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 4AB (tel: 01-248 4444, ext. 124 or 132).

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of booklets on Bahrain and Qatar, Belgium and Luxembourg, The Gambia and Trinidad and Tobago have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

DTI Export Licensing Branch moves

THE Export Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry is now (since August 11) located at Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel: 01-222 7877).

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

REFUND OF VALUE ADDED TAX ON CERTAIN SERVICES: In order to avoid double taxation and with a view to harmonising French regulations with EEC Directives, an Instruction of the French official bulletin of the Directorate-General of Taxes sets out the provisions under which value added tax payable on services used in France such as the renting of stands at fairs and exhibitions, advertising costs and certain forms of commission paid to intermediaries, may be refunded.

This measure (which came into force on January 1, 1973) applies only to foreign businesses not carrying out taxable transactions in France. The Instruction lays down the limits of the provisions and the conditions to be fulfilled in order to benefit from this decision.

Copies of the official French text and a translation are available on request to Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Sweden

CUSTOMS DUTY CHANGES: With effect from July 1, 1973, Sweden has imposed an MFN duty of 17 per cent on tariff number BN 15.12 (animal and vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared) and a duty of 25 per cent on tariff number BN 15.13 (margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats).

There are no duty reductions for UK products falling under these headings except for those within BN 15.12.101 (oils and fats extracted entirely from fish or marine mammals), which may qualify for duty-free entry. **EDB ext. 458/459**

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: A law on Products Hazardous to Man and the Environment entered into force in Sweden on July 1, 1973. Under the new legislation, a special Products Control Committee has been set up with authority to regulate the manufacture, handling, import, sale and disposal of chemical substances and preparations. The committee also has the power to ban a chemical outright.

An important feature of the law is that, as far as is feasible, the manufacturer or importer is required to establish any potentially harmful effects on human health and the environment resulting from the handling of the products and to provide information on this. Specific details of a product's composition must also be supplied.

The new law applies specifically to substances which are toxic and may cause environmental damage. It is not directly applicable to foodstuffs, medicines, animal feedstuffs or radio-active materials covered by other legislation.

Copies of the law, in Swedish only, are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 458/459**

FOOD STANDARDS AND PACKAGING: The Swedish authorities have announced the entry into force on January 1, 1974, of new regulations on food standards and packaging for the following items:

Cereals and bakery products	Juices, jams and soft drinks
Coffee and coffee powder	Meat products
Eggs and egg products	Sugar and honey
Ice-cream	

Copies of unofficial translations of the regulations are available to British exporters on request. Applicants should specify the products in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Portugal

LABELLING OF PRE-PACKAGED FOOD: *Trade and Industry*, October 26, 1972, announced publication of Portuguese Decree Law 314/72 and Order 471/72 establishing regulations for labelling pre-packaged food. A period of 12 months from the date of publication of these laws (August 17, 1972) was allowed for the withdrawal from the market of goods failing to comply with the regulations. The Portuguese have by Order 510/73 of July 26, 1973 (published in *Diario do Governo* No. 176) exceptionally extended this period for a further six months. **EDB ext. 460/461**

REGULATIONS CONTROLLING PREPARATION AND PACKAGING OF COSMETICS: In accordance with Decree Law 375/72 of October 3, 1972, Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 135, published Order No. 405/73 of June 8, 1973, which established regulations controlling the preparation and packaging of cosmetics, including hair treatments, tooth-paste and local deodorants. A period of 180 days is allowed for the withdrawal from the market of any products whose composition or characteristics do not conform to the standards set out. Copies of the laws, including lists of controlled substances and permitted colourings, are available in Portuguese to British exporters.

EDB ext. 460/461

Spain

EXTENSION OF TARIFF REDUCTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* July 28, 1973, announced the extension of validity until October 12, 1973, of suspensions and reductions on the following tariff headings:

Tariff no.	Description	Percentage of reduction
29.23.D.1	Glutamic acid and its salts	100%
41.01	Fresh, salted or dried hides and skins:	
41.01.A.3.a	Sheep and lamb hides and skins in their wool, whole weighing over 170 kg per 100	100%
41.01.A.5.a	Sheep and lamb hides and skins in their wool, split	100%
53.01	Sheep's or lamb's wool, not carded or combed:	
53.01.A	Greasy wool	100%
53.01.B	Washed and degreased wool, with a washing loss of 10 per cent or less by weight	75%
53.01.C	Carbonised wool	75%
53.01.D	Dyed wool	75%
53.03	Waste of sheep's or lamb's wool or of other animal hair (fine or coarse, excluding rags)	100%
53.04	Rags of wool and hair (fine and coarse)	100%
53.05	Wool and hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed	75%
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	50%
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	50%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

FOREIGN CURRENCY AUTHORITY WOUND UP: The Spanish *State Gazette*, July 27, 1973, published Decree Law 6/1973 and Decree 1791/1973 providing for the winding up of the Instituto Español de Moneda Extranjera (Spanish Foreign Currency Authority) and the Oficina de Co-ordinación y Programación Economica, and the transferring of the functions of the Instituto Español de Moneda Extranjera to be shared by the Ministry of Commerce and the Bank of Spain. **CRE ext. 3476**

Switzerland

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS — PRICE SUPPLEMENTS: Swiss *Recueil* No. 26 of July 9, 1973, published new rates of price supplements levied on imports of certain agricultural products. The following BN headings are affected:

ex 0507	ex 0515	ex 0705	ex 0706	1001-1002	ex 1003	ex 1004
ex 1006	ex 1007	ex 1101	ex 1102	1105	ex 1106	ex 1201
1202	ex 1203	ex 1204	ex 1208	ex 1209	1210	ex 1405
ex 1501	ex 1502	ex 1503	ex 1506	ex 1507	ex 1512	ex 1513
ex 1802	ex 2106	2302	ex 2303	2304	ex 2306	ex 2307

The new rates took effect on July 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 460/461**

BAN ON LEAD ALKYL COMPOUNDS: Swiss *Recueil* No. 22 of June 4, 1973, published an amendment to the Law on the Prohibition of Toxic Substances (Poisons Law). From January 1, 1974, the use of lead alkyl compounds will be banned except when used as an additive in:

aircraft fuel when the lead content does not exceed 0.57 g per litre, and

other motor fuel when the lead content does not exceed 0.40 g per litre.

This amendment revokes Article 486 (petroleum and benzine) of the Food Code and Ordinance 1 of the Federal Department of the Interior on the trade in ethyl benzine. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Israeli authorities have announced that the item 05.09 the rate of duty of 10 per cent is superseded by 'exempt'. **EDB ext. 420/475**

CUSTOMS DUTIES—'CONDITIONAL' ITEMS: The Israeli Customs authorities have announced that certain items in the tariff are to be marked as 'Conditional' items. Goods classifiable under a conditional item will be given full or partial exemption or qualify for a specific rate of duty only if all the provisions of the item are fulfilled and so long as they are fulfilled. The items of the tariff affected by this announcement are as follows:

05.15.1000	12.01.7000	17.01.3000	18.04.1100	22.08.9910	27.10.5010	27.10.5020
27.10.5030	27.10.9910	27.10.9920	32.07.2010	37.02.1000	38.09.1010	38.11.2000
39.02.3500	39.07.1700	41.02.1010	44.01.2000	44.03.1000	44.03.2000	44.03.2500
44.03.7010	44.04.1000	44.05.1000	44.05.1510	44.05.1520	44.05.2000	44.05.3000
44.05.4100	44.05.4200	44.08.1000	44.14.1000	44.14.9910	44.21.1000	44.21.2000
44.21.9910	48.01.2010	48.01.3010	48.01.8010	48.05.1000	48.07.9110	51.04.1200
55.09.1000	59.01.1010	59.11.1000	62.04.1000	70.19.1010	70.20.6010	73.10.1011
73.10.1012	73.10.1050	73.10.1060	73.10.1070	73.10.1080	73.10.2020	73.12.3000
73.13.9941	73.14.3030	73.15.2091	73.15.5091	73.15.5092	73.16.1000	76.03.1000
76.04.2000	83.07.1041	84.06.1042	84.06.3010	84.06.4010	84.06.9921	84.06.9940
84.06.9951	84.06.9961	84.11.3011	84.11.3091	84.11.3093	84.11.5013	84.11.5093
84.13.1000	84.16.3011	84.17.8091	84.22.5031	84.22.5050	84.40.3091	84.40.4011
84.59.1592	84.59.9910	85.01.1071	85.03.1010	85.08.2000	85.20.2012	85.22.2510
85.22.2520	87.02.1030	87.02.1040	87.02.1061	87.02.1062	87.02.1063	87.02.1064
87.02.1069	87.02.3010	87.02.3044	87.02.3045	87.02.3052	87.02.3053	87.02.3054
87.03.1000	87.03.4000	87.04.1010	87.04.1090	87.04.2000	87.04.4000	87.04.5031
87.04.5039	87.04.5050	87.04.7000	87.04.8000	87.14.1000	88.02.1000	88.03.1000
89.01.9910	90.02.2000	90.08.2011	90.13.4000	90.24.4091	90.29.4010	90.29.4020
91.01.3010	91.08.2000	92.11.4000	92.12.2011	92.13.5000	98.05.6010	99.05.2000

Further details of the conditions set out by the Director of Customs and Excise are available on request. British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

DANGEROUS DRUGS: The Israeli authorities have issued a Dangerous Drugs (New Version) Ordinance 1973, which comes into force 90 days after its publication on July 10, 1973. Further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

PURCHASE TAX—BEER: The rate of purchase tax of 50 per cent on beer, other than in barrels, has been reduced by the Israeli authorities to 47½ per cent. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Nigeria

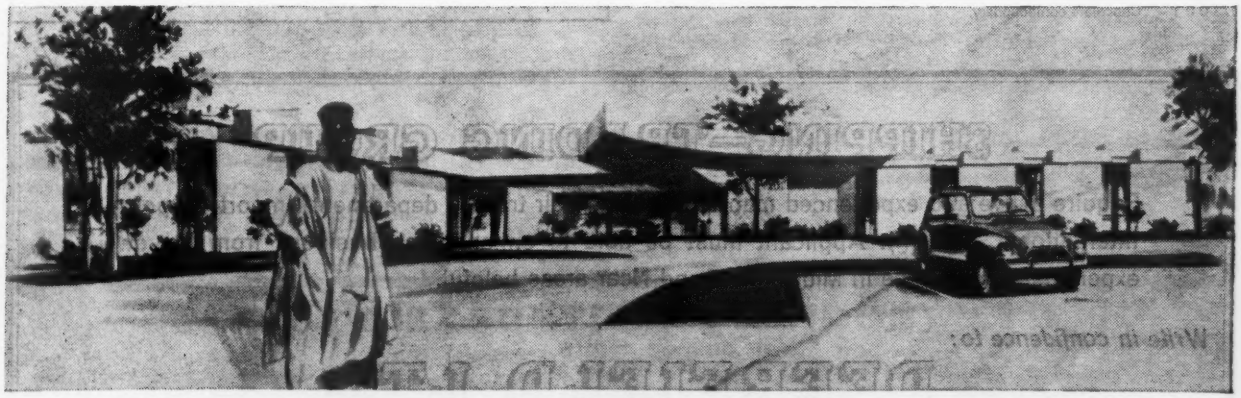
INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS: Nigerian Government Notice 490 announced the establishment of three Nigerian industrial standards. The products affected are:

Dry cells and batteries (NIS.07:UDC:621.352)

Plastic buckets made from polyethylene (NIS.08:UDC:678.06:621.642.1)

Nylon toothbrushes (NIS.09:UDC:678.675:687.972.2).

Copies of the standards can be purchased from the Director, Nigerian Standards Organisation, Federal Ministry of Industries, 11 Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos; or they will be available from the Standards Library, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1. **CRE ext. 3338/3064**



A contract worth £1.7 million for the construction of this hotel in Kano, Northern Nigeria, has been awarded to J. E. Lesser (Construction) Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, by the Kano State Government. The contract for the 182-bedroom, international-standard hotel covers design, construction and furnishing. Facilities will include eight chalets and a swimming pool. The contract is backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which will guarantee the National Westminster Bank Ltd. in providing over £1 million finance at the special low interest rate of 6 per cent.

Kenya

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: In a notice published in *Trade and Industry*, July 26, page 187, the Kenyan SITC numbers were given for the goods affected by the new import restrictions. The British High Commission in Nairobi points out that the new regulations will permit considerably freer entry of certain items, of which the following may be of particular interest to British manufacturers:

(a) Items which are subject to import licence and for which previously no foreign exchange was granted, but for which foreign exchange will now be freely granted once an import licence has been obtained:

Division 60—Rubber manufactures n.e.s.
621 0 4 0 Sponge rubber soling sheets.

Division 65—Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
651 2 0 0 Hand knitting yarn made out of wool fibre, synthetic fibre and mixture thereto for hand knitting and/or hand operated knitting machines.
651 6 0 0 Yarn and thread of synthetic fibre and mixture thereto for hand knitting and/or hand operated knitting machines (excluding rayon thread put up for retail sale).

Division 67—Iron and steel
673 2 0 0 Bars and rods of iron and steel.

Division 69—Manufactures of metal n.e.s.
691 1 0 9 Parts and fully fabricated steel works including buildings and bridges.
695 1 0 9 All types of fork hoes.

Division 82—Furniture
821 0 3 0 Mattresses, mattress supports and similar stuffed furnishings.

Division 89—Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.
899 2 4 9 Brooms and brushes, n.e.s., mops, paint rollers, etc.

(b) Items on import licence and previously subject to quota restriction on the availability of foreign exchange, but for which subject to the grant of an import licence foreign exchange will now be freely available:

Division 11—Alcoholic beverages
All alcoholic beverages.

Division 62—Rubber manufactures n.e.s.
629 1 0 1 Tyres for road motor vehicles.
629 1 0 4 Tyres for tractors, bulldozers, graders and the like.
629 1 0 5 Tubes for road motor vehicles.
629 1 0 8 Tubes for tractors, bulldozers, graders and the like.
629 1 0 9 Tyres and tubes n.e.s.

Division 64—Envelopes
642 2 0 1 All sizes of envelopes.

(c) Items on import licence for which foreign exchange was previously banned but which will now receive a quota licence of foreign exchange subject to the grant of an import licence:

Division 02—Dairy products
024 0 0 0 Cheese.

Division 04—Cereals and cereal preparations
048 3 0 0 Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli and similar products.
048 4 2 1 Biscuits.
048 8 2 0 Custard powder, blancmange powder.

Division 05—Fruit and vegetables
053 3 0 0 Jams and marmalades, and fruit jellies.
053 5 0 3 Tomato juice.
055 5 2 1 Tomato puree.

Division 06—Sugar, sugar preparations and honey
062 0 0 0 Boiled sweets, toffees, caramels and other sugar confectionery.

Division 07—Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof
073 0 0 1 Chocolate confectionery.

Division 09—Miscellaneous food preparations
091 3 1 0 Lard and other rendered pig fat.
091 4 1 0 Margarine.
091 4 2 1 Ghee substitutes (vegetable ghee).
091 4 2 9 Other prepared edible fats except tallow.
099 0 4 0 Tomato sauce and tomato ketchup.
099 0 9 1 Ice cream, prepared.
099 0 9 9 Ice cream powders and ice cream substitutes, oils and fats emulsified in any milk or skimmed milk including jelly crystals.

Division 55—Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations
554 3 0 1 Shoe polishes, floor polishes and furniture polishes.

Division 65—Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
654 0 0 9 Fabric labels.
656 6 1 0 Woollen blankets and travelling rugs except baby blankets not exceeding size 36 in. × 36 in.
657 4 0 0 Linoleum and similar floor covering.

Division 66—Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.
665 2 0 0 Glass tumblers.

Division 69—Manufactures of metal n.e.s.
693 3 1 0 Gauze, riff, netting, fencing reinforcing fabrics of iron or steel wire.
695 1 0 9 Shovels and spades.
695 2 1 0 Wood band saw blades.

Division 84—Clothing
841 1 3 1 Shirts for men and boys.
841 4 2 0 Socks.
841 4 3 1 Vests, singlets and tee-shirts only.
841 4 4 1 Cardigans, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers and sweaters.

Division 85—Footwear
851 0 9 2 Textile footwear and slippers with soles of any description.

Division 89—Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.
893 0 0 9 Plastic louvres, windows or parts thereof.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

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South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 27, 1973:

R.1277 The sales duty on certain motor vehicles with a value for sales duty purposes exceeding R 2,250 but not exceeding R 2,400 is reduced from 12.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent (BN 87.02)

Rebates of duty

Industrial

R.1264 Tariff heading BN 28.01 has been deleted from the Schedule of Industrial Rebates. The provision for a rebate of duty on iodine for the manufacture of 6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline is therefore withdrawn.

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on p-toluenesulphonic acid, for the manufacture of 6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (29.03)

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on three-position rotary switches for the manufacture of tractor lamps (85.19)

General

R.1265 The existing provision under 410.03 of the Schedule for General Rebates of Customs Duties is transferred to a new item 408.03. Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on foundry patterns, foundry cores, core boxes, moulding boards, pattern plates and the like for use in the preparation of sand moulds for the casting of components for motor vehicles.

AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS RULES: The following amendments to the rules under the Customs and Excise Act 1964 were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 27, 1973:

R.1262 Rule 3.05: The list of sealable goods is being amplified.

R.1263 Rule 5.02: An extra copy of any prescribed invoice relating to *all* imported goods shall be produced to the Controller of Customs and Excise at the time of clearance for retention by him. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Seychelles

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—IMPORT PROHIBITION: The Protection of Local Agricultural Produce, Ordinance No. 11 of 1973, published in the *Seychelles Gazette*, April 2, 1973 provides for the protection of local agricultural produce by the control of importation of agricultural products, which include eggs, flowers, fruit, meat, poultry, vegetables, and all processed products of agriculture. Notice of the imposition of such prohibition orders will be published in the *Seychelles Gazette* at least 14 days before the effective date. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Brunei

IMPORT AND EXPORT CONTROL—FISH, SPEAR GUNS: The Brunei *Government Gazette* April 7, 1973, published the Fisheries Regulations 1973 which amends the Fisheries Act 1972 by requiring a licence for the import into or export from Brunei of any fish, whether live or dead. The regulations also prohibit the import of spear guns. Any licensing officer may, subject to the provisions of the Fisheries Act 1972, issue to any person on such terms and conditions as he may specify, a licence for the import, transit and export of fish. **EDB ext. 469/401/468**

DOMESTIC TARIFF INTRODUCED—BASIC FOODSTUFFS AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS DUTY FREE: The Brunei *Government Gazette* has announced that the Customs (Import and Export) Duties Order 1955 and the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order 1956 have been revoked. They have been replaced by the Customs Import Duties Order 1973 which came into force on January 15, 1973.

The change has introduced a domestic tariff instead of the previous SITC system.

Basic foodstuffs such as milk, sugar and salt are now exempt from duty, and the duty-free importation of goods for industrial use is permitted. **EDB ext. 469/401/468**

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—Matches, saccharin tablets, post-mix beverage carbonating machines, vibratory feeders: In a letter of June 22 1973, the New Zealand Minister of Customs asked the Tariff and Development Board to undertake inquiries into the goods listed in the attached Schedules with the objective of providing Government with a basis for restructuring and updating the tariff to establish, where possible, adequate rates of duty protection on the goods involved.

For the purpose of taking evidence the Board will hold public hearings beginning at the times and on the dates shown below in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington.

Goods	Time and date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions items under reference
Matches of tariff heading 36.06	10.30 am, Tuesday, November 13, 1973	October 23, 1973	Schedule A
Saccharin tablets, etc. of tariff item 21.07.022	10.30 am, Tuesday, November 20, 1973	October 30, 1973	Schedule B
Post-mix beverage carbonating machines; vibratory feeders of tariff item ex 84.59.129	10.30 am, Tuesday, December 4, 1973	November 13, 1973	Schedule C

Parties intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account

(*continued on next page*)

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

the statements of May 7, 1973, by the Minister of Overseas Trade about the phasing out of British preferences from the New Zealand tariff, and by the Minister of Trade and Industry about the interim New Zealand-Australia Trade Agreement 1973. Copies of these statements can be obtained from the Tariff and Development Board. In a letter dated April 6, 1973, the Minister of Trade and Industry indicated that, while Government has asked the Board to consider the question of a single tariff rate, for trade policy reasons the Board's recommendations on this aspect will not necessarily be made public for the time being.

The attention of interested parties is drawn to the fact that the Board may find it appropriate to comment upon and compare the relative merits of protection by means of tariff rates and import licensing when used jointly or separately.

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing.

Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. F. E. Beaufort, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than the dates shown above. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the inquiries. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 11-363, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706), and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member.

In any instance where no evidence is received on any goods classified within a particular tariff item the Board may recommend that no protective rates of duty be applied to those goods.

Tariff no.	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
SCHEDULE A				
36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches): In boxes containing:			
36.06.001	Not more than 60 per gross boxes	15c	25c	35c
36.06.002	More than 60 but not more than 100 per gross boxes	22c	42c	55c
36.06.003	More than 100 per gross boxes	44c	84c increasing by 22c	\$1.10 42c 55c per gross boxes for every 100 matches or fraction thereof in excess of 200 contained in one box
36.06.009	Other per 10,000 matches	25c	..	50
SCHEDULE B				
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:			
21.07.022	Saccharin and other synthetic sweetening substances in tablets or other dispensable forms	10% Aul Free	35%	50%
SCHEDULE C				
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:			
ex 84.59.129	Other, viz: Post-mix beverage carbonating machines; vibratory feeders	25% Can 35%	..	60%

Ref. CRE 1228/73 **CRE ext. 5321**

Canada

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT—ASBESTOS FIBRES: The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has announced the issue of a new regulation under the Hazardous Products Act prohibiting the use of asbestos fibres in consumer textile products. The prohibition is directed at the use of asbestos in textile products where it is not required for functional purposes. Oven mitts, ironing board covers and other products, which use asbestos for fire and heat resistance, are not affected by the regulation. A further notice will be published when copies of the regulation are received. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

DRUG IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter 394 of July 20, 1973, concerning the requirement, effective from July 1, 1974, that the labels of drugs in dosage form carry a drug identification number. Copies of the letter, which also sets out the regulations, are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

PRECIOUS METALS MARKETING REGULATIONS: The Canadian Government has issued Order in Council PC 1973-1820 of June 26, 1973 setting out regulations on marking articles containing precious metals. Copies are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

TARIFF COMMISSION INVESTIGATION—BALL BEARINGS: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973, announced that the US Tariff Commission had instituted an escape clause investigation covering US tariff items 680.30-680.36. The Commission has now reported to the President a finding of injury in respect of ball bearings with integral shafts provided for in item 680.33 and on ball bearings (except radial bearings having an outside diameter of under 9 mm) provided for in item 680.35. It recommends an increase in the rate of duty on 680.33 from 6 per cent *ad valorem* to 12 per cent *ad valorem* and on 680.35 from 1.7 cents per pound plus 7½ per cent *ad valorem* to 3.4 per pound plus 15 per cent *ad valorem*. These were the rates of duty in effect before the Kennedy Round reductions. A finding of no injury was made in the case of antifriction balls provided for in item 680.30. Copies of the public report (TC Publication 597) can be obtained from the Secretary, US Tariff Commission, 8th and E Sts., NW, Washington, DC 20436. **CRE ext. 5397**

Guyana

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF: Consequent upon Guyana's adoption of the Common External Tariff of the Caribbean Community, a new Guyana tariff was introduced on August 1, 1973. The new tariff will be based on both the BTN (for duty rates) and SITC (for statistical purposes) systems. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

REVISED CUSTOMS FORMS: Revised customs forms are to be introduced in the near future. Meanwhile old forms giving both the BTN and SITC classifications can be used. Notice will be given of the date when the following new customs forms become effective and the present ones will no longer be accepted: C19, C20, C22, C23, C24, C30, C31, C33-36, C40, C41. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

IMPORT LICENSING: With effect from July 10, 1973, a licence from the Minister of Trade and Finance is required for the import into Guyana of the following items:

Tariff no.	Commodity
075-01	Pepper and pimento whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared
112-01.1	Sparkling wine
112-01.2	Wine, still, in bottles containing not more than 42 per cent proof spirit
112-01.3	Wine, still, in wood or like containers, containing less than 26 per cent proof spirit
112-01.4	Wine, still, in wood or like containers, containing not less than 26 per cent but under 35 per cent of proof spirit
112-01.5	Wine, still, in wood or like containers, containing not less than 35 per cent but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit
112-01.6	Vermouth
243-02.3	White wine
533-01.2	Metallic pigments
533-03.6	Commodities allowed under this item number in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance
552-01	Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices and other toilet preparations, except soaps
632-09	Manufacturers of wood, n.e.s.
632-09.1	Household and kitchen woodware other than articles of furniture (eg bread boards, broom handles, clothes pegs, trays, curtain rods, etc.)
632-09.2	Hand tools and implements including parts eg axe handles, shovel handles, etc.
632-09.9	All other manufactures of wood, n.e.s.
841-19	Handkerchiefs

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Brazil

DUTY REDUCTIONS: Reductions in customs duty have been introduced by the following Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolutions:

Surgical lamps. Resolution 1639, published on May 22, 1973, reduces the duty on the following products from 55 per cent to 9 per cent *ad valorem* cif for two years:

Tariff no.	Description
85.20.99.00	ex Sealed lamps of the projection type, with single or double filament, incandescent, 12 volts or more, for illumination with cold concentrated light, intended as an integral part of surgical lighting fittings

Watch and clock jewels. Resolution 1641, published on May 22, 1973, introduces the following subheading to the customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
91.11.99.00	Other	105%
	ex Worked industrial jewels, natural or synthetic	15%

Rayon tow. Resolution 1653, published on May 15, 1973, reduces for one year the import duty on continuous acetate rayon tow, with filaments of 2.5 to 6 denier and total size of the tow of 20,000 to 60,000 denier, unbleached or dyed, in bulk, from 55 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif (tariff heading 56.02.02.02).

Polycarbonate sheets—reduction extended. Resolution 1640, published on May 22, 1973, extends the reduction in duty, from 85 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem* cif, on polycarbonate sheets (tariff no. 39.01.04.99) for a further year.

Cellulose acetate raw materials—reduction extended. Resolution 1644, published on May 22, 1973, extends the reduction in duty (from 37 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif) on cellulose acetate raw materials, falling under tariff heading 39.03.04.02, for a further 12 months. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Uruguay

SHEEPSKINS—EXPORT PROHIBITED: Uruguayan Decree 437/973 of June 14, 1973, prohibits the export of all types of sheepskins until further notice. **CRE ext. 5287**

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Certificate of origin requirements in intra-Community trade

As explained in Customs Notice 752 (reproduced in *Trade and Industry* of January 18, 1973) goods in free circulation in the UK should be accompanied by Forms T3 or T3L in order to qualify for intra-community treatment when exported to other Member States. However, this documentation may not be sufficient in itself to ensure intra-community treatment where protective measures designed to prevent deflection of trade (mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Notice) are in force in another Member State. This article contains further guidance to exporters on the nature of these measures and the requirements to be fulfilled in such circumstances.

Where the effectiveness of national measures by individual Member States in accordance with the Treaty of Rome against imports of certain goods from third countries (eg quantitative restrictions, voluntary restraint agreements) is threatened by deflection of trade through other Member States, the Member State concerned is permitted by Commission Decision 71/202 (as amended by Commission Decision 73/55) to put into force a system of licensing for the product in question. At this stage licences are granted automatically on the supply of all relevant information including country of origin. In the second stage the Member State concerned may apply to the EEC Commission under Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome for authorisation to deny Community treatment. Such authorisation enables the Member State to refuse importation of the goods concerned originating in specified third countries and having entered into free circulation in other Member States, in the same way as if they were imported direct.

Article 115 authorisations apply to specified goods originating in a stated third country or countries. If the goods originate in another third country or from within the Community they must be admitted without limit, but the Customs authorities of the Member State applying restrictions may require evidence that they should be exempted. In the case of Community goods this means a certificate of origin issued in accordance with Council Regulation 802/68 as amended by 1318/71 (OJ Numbers L 148/1 of 28.6.68 and L 139 of 25.6.71 respectively or pages 1-10 of Part 5 Section 1 and pages 613-615 of Part 5 Section 3 in the HMSO series of EEC Secondary Legislation). Such certificates, which do not need to be endorsed by HM Customs, can be obtained from designated Chambers of Commerce. A list of issuing bodies is published twice yearly in *Trade and Industry;* the last list was published on July 5.

Where two or more countries are concerned in the production of particular goods, a certificate of origin can normally be issued, provided that the last substantial process or operation that was economically justified was performed in an undertaking equipped for the purpose and resulted in the manufacture of a new product or represented an important stage of manufacture. In some cases (examples below) the degree of processing that must have been carried out in the Community is laid down more precisely.

Regulation	Product	Rules
1039/71	Fabric	Dyeing and Finishing operations
641/69	Dried egg	Drying processes

The products in the table below originating in the specified third countries and re-exported to the Member States at the head of each list, were subject to Article 115 measures as on July 1, 1973 and consequently do not qualify for Community treatment in particular Member States. Further authorisations for the non-application of Community treatment under Article 115 will be notified from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

CCT heading no.	Products	Country of origin	Date of expiry of the decision
BELGIUM—LUXEMBURG—NETHERLANDS			
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	31.12.1973 (1)
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations		
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons		
ex 61.03	Men's shirts of man-made synthetic textile fibres	Rumania	31.12.1973
ex 69.07	Unglazed small paving, hearth and wall tiles, except those of common pottery	Japan	Upon entry into force of a final Commission Decision
ex 69.08	Other small paving, hearth and wall tiles, except those of common pottery		
ex 82.09	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not, including pruning knives, of stainless steel	Japan	31.12.1973 (2)
ex 82.14 A	Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles, and similar kitchen or tableware, of stainless steel		
FRANCE			
ex 01.04 A I b	Live sheep	All third countries	31.12.1973 (3)
02.01 A ex IV	Mutton and lamb		
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	Brazil	31.12.1973 (4)
22.05 C	Wines	Greece	31.10.1973 (5)
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	31.12.1973 (1)
27.10	Petroleum, oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations		
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons		
ex 60.05	Other garments, and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised — of textiles	Taiwan	31.12.1973
		South Korea	31.12.1973
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments — other than cotton	Taiwan	31.12.1973
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments — other than cotton	Hong Kong	30.4.1974
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs — other than cotton	South Korea	31.12.1973
ex 82.09	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not, including pruning knives (except knives with handles in ivory or in gilded or silvered base metal)	Japan	31.12.1973 (2)
85.10 B	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps	Hong Kong	31.3.1974
85.15 A III	Radio-receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer	Taiwan	31.1.1974
		Hong Kong	31.3.1974

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CCT heading no.	Products	Country of origin	Date of expiry of the decision
ex 90.12	Optical microscopes	Japan	31.12.1973 (2)
97.03	Other toys; models of a kind used for recreational purposes	Japan	31.12.1973 (2)
A	. of wood		
ex B	. other (except motors and movement mechanisms for toys and working models of a kind used for recreational purposes, and parts thereof)		
GERMANY			
20.02 ex G	Beans in pod prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	People's Republic of China	31.12.1973 (4)
22.05 C	Wines	Greece	31.10.1973 (5)
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	31.12.1973 (1)
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations		
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons		
ITALY			
ex 20.07	Concentrated orange juice	Morocco	31.12.1973 (4)
22.05 C	Wines	Greece	31.10.1973 (5)
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	All third countries	31.12.1973 (1)
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations		
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons		
37.02	Films in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	Japan	30.9.1973 (2)
ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of raw silk	People's Republic of China	30.4.1974
84.06 B	Outboard motors	Japan	31.5.1974 (2)
ex 84.62	Ball bearings	Czechoslovakia Hungary Romania U.S.S.R.	31.12.1973
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations		

(1) Unless prior to this date its modification or abrogation becomes necessary owing to the progress of the common commercial policy in the sector concerned.
(2) Upon introduction of a uniform system of imports as part of the common policy as regards Japan and not later than the date indicated.
(3) Upon entry into force of a Council Regulation on the establishment of a common organisation of the market for the products in question and not later than the date indicated.
(4) Upon entry into force of a Council Regulation on a uniform system of imports for products processed from fruit and vegetables and not later than the date indicated.
(5) Upon entry into force of a common tariff arrangement for imports of wine from Greece and not later than the date indicated.

EEC—Mediterranean Agreements

No enlargement Protocols will enter into force before October 1 1973.

Up-to-date information on likely dates of entry into force can be obtained from: Department of Trade and Industry, Commercial Relations and Exports, Division 3, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET. (Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3475).

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as the requirements of the other Member States of the EEC are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Where relevant, inquirers are requested to specify the country and commodity of interest and, if possible, the Brussels Nomenclature tariff classification. Other information may be obtained from the reference points at the end of items.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

General. Regulation (EEC) 2030/73 on aid from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, for the 1967/68 to 1970 accounting periods. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2042/73 making transitional provisions consequential upon the application on June 4, 1973 of the new system of monetary compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 1985/73 determining the amounts of the variable components and compensatory amounts, and the additional duties applicable, during the third quarter of 1973 to the goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L203, July 24, 1973)

Rice. Regulation (EEC) 2024/73 fixing, for the 1973/74 marketing year, the variety of long-grained rice representative of Community production, the difference in value between this variety and the variety of round-grained rice corresponding to standard quality, the threshold price for long-grained husked rice and the threshold prices for milled rice. (*Official Journal* L206, July 27, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2038/73 fixing for the 1973/74 marketing years the amounts by which import levies and export refunds fixed in advance for rice are to be adjusted (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 2069/73 on detailed rules for applying the obligation to distil the by-products of wine-making for the 1973/74 wine-growing year and repealing Regulation (EEC) 1601/72. (*Official Journal* L210, July 31, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2095/73 fixing the average producer prices for wine. (*Official Journal* L212, August 1, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2098/73 providing for a temporary derogation for new Member States from Regulation (EEC) 1769/72. (*Official Journal* L212, August 1, 1973)

Poultry, and poultrymeat. Regulation (EEC) 2039/73 amending Regulations (EEC) 565/68 and 2261/69 in respect of the non-fixing of additional amounts for slaughtered ducks imported from Poland and Romania. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 2040/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1195/71 laying down detailed rules on aid for flax and hemp. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Oils, fats, and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 2041/73 making transitional provisions consequential upon the application on June 4, 1973 of the new system of differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973).

(*continued on next page*)

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continued

Regulation (EEC) 2129/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 2705/71 fixing in respect of oils and fats the maximum tolerances referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) 786/69. (*Official Journal* L215, August 3, 1973)

Sugar. Decision 73/209/EEC concerning the present system of aid in the United Kingdom for the refining of raw sugar. (*Official Journal* L207, July 28, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 2070/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1493/71 as regards the calculation of price increases and reductions applicable to intervention in rye. (*Official Journal* L210, July 31, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2099/73 extending Regulations (EEC) 368/73 and 621/73 as regards the standard method of denaturing common wheat in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* L212, August 1, 1973)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2096/73 fixing the buying-in prices for permanent intervention on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L212, August 1, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2113/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 as to the application in Ireland and the United Kingdom of the monetary compensatory amounts in the sector of beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L214, August 2, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 2097/73 amending Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 842/73 laying down special provisions for refunds and Community aid fixed in advance prior to February 13, 1973. (*Official Journal* L212, August 1, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2139/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 685/69 on detailed rules of application for intervention on the market in butter and cream. (*Official Journal* L216, August 4, 1973)

ANTI-DUMPING REGULATIONS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206, July 27, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 2011/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 459/68 on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the EEC.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2499).

RULES OF ORIGIN: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206, July 27, 1973 contains the text of the following: Regulation (EEC) 2025/73 on the determination of the origin of ceramic products falling under heading Nos. 69.11, 69.12, and 69.13 of the Common Customs Tariff.

Regulation (EEC) 2026/73 on determining the origin of grape juice. This Regulation specifies that the processing of the grape must, falling within heading No. 20.07 of the Common Customs Tariff, into grape juice falling within the same heading shall not confer the origin of the country or the Community in which it took place on the latter product.

Exports to EFTA countries—claims for preferential tariffs

BRITISH exporters should note that claims for preferential tariff treatment for goods exported to the EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) must be supported by the correct documentation prescribed in the Free Trade Agreements concluded between these countries and the enlarged EEC. *In no circumstances should EFTA forms and declarations be used.*

Details of documentation and procedure are set out in Customs Notice 810 which may be obtained free of charge from any United Kingdom custom house or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, to whom inquiries should be addressed (tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2142/2385/2504).

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2713).

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206, July 27, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 2012/73 extending for the second time Regulations (EEC) 2313/71 and 2823/71 partially and temporarily suspending Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to wine originating in and coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L216, August 4, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 2140/73 extending and amending Regulation (EEC) 1626/72 establishing Community surveillance over imports from Japan of electronic four-operation calculating machines, printing or non-printing.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L216, August 4, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/235/EEC authorising Italy not to apply Community treatment to sewing machine heads for industrial use falling within heading No. 84.41 AI ex b), ex II of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States.

SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L214, August 2, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 2112/73 authorising the United Kingdom to suspend until October 31, 1973 the customs duties applicable to imports into the United Kingdom from other Member States of the European Economic Community on the following products covered by Regulation 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats:

CCT heading no.	Description
ex 12.01	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, other than those intended for sowing
12.02	Flours or meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit, non defatted (excluding mustard flour)
23.04 B	Oil-cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils, excluding oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39/41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel. 01-626 1515).

EEC Bankruptcy Convention Advisory Committee

THE Governments of the nine member States of the European Economic Community are involved in negotiations on a draft EEC Bankruptcy Convention, and in this connection, the Department of Trade and Industry has set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Russell Cork FCA, with the following terms of reference:

'To consider the terms of the Draft EEC Bankruptcy Convention and to advise the Department upon the effect of the implementation of the Convention in its present terms and to recommend such modifications as they consider necessary and practicable.'

The other members of the Committee are:

Mr. Charles Lynton Dodd—Solicitor
Mr. Peter George Hobden Avis—Assistant general manager, Midland Bank Limited
Mr. Muir Hunter QC
Mr. Peter Hamish Armour MA, LLB, CA—Chartered accountant (Scotland)
Professor Alexander Elder Anton FBA—Scottish Law Commission

The Secretary of the Committee is:

Mr. Trevor Hedley Traylor MBE, C de G, RN

Correspondence for the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, Room 005, 2-14 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL.

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The economic impact of overseas investment in the UK

INTERNATIONAL enterprises—often less accurately called multinational companies—are not a recent phenomenon for United Kingdom business. One only has to think of the East India Company and the Hudson Bay Company to realise their long-term importance in the evolution of UK industry and commerce. In recent years, however, the scale of international business operations and their impact on our own and other countries' economies have increased greatly. Between 1962 and 1972 the book value of overseas investment in the United Kingdom (excluding insurance and banking) rose from £2,130 million to £5,680 million. In the same period investment by the United Kingdom overseas increased from £4,505 million to £10,220 million: we come second to the United States as the largest direct investor overseas.

This has meant that the United Kingdom earns more from its overseas investments than foreign companies earn from their direct investments in this country. In addition a Government survey of 1966 showed that more than a fifth of United Kingdom exports went to related concerns abroad.

The Government's policy is to welcome inward direct investment generally, on the grounds that it brings new capital, new employment (especially in the assisted areas) and access to new techniques.

Nonetheless, interest in the role of international enterprises has been increasing in Europe and in the United States as well as elsewhere. The White Paper 'Company Law Reform' (Cmnd 5391) of July 25 has noted the importance of international enterprises and has said that 'these enterprises are a strong force for economic growth at both the national and international levels' and that the Government intends to pay particular attention to them when reviewing requirements for disclosure of information about company operations. Now publication of a major Report,* commissioned by the then Board of Trade, on the economic effects of inward direct investment on the United Kingdom makes a valuable contribution to the debate on the role of international enterprises in our economy.

The Report is based principally on sample surveys of companies in the United Kingdom with some foreign ownership of their equity and on a series of interviews with foreign-owned companies. An extensive statistical analysis was also carried out.

Three major issues were identified from the outset for investigation: the effects of foreign investment on the balance of payments; on technology; and on the regions. At the same time terms of reference gave the team freedom to study allied topics which were regarded as important. The further problems thus analysed include industrial relations, monopoly, national sovereignty, and the control of subsidiaries by foreign-owned parent companies.

While raising some specific aspects of potential concern, the Report shows that on balance inward direct investment generally benefits the United Kingdom economy. Firstly it concludes that such investment represents a real increase in capital employed per head in the United Kingdom, and hence an increase in real incomes. Secondly there appear to be benefits to the balance of payments. Then the fears often expressed about the 'foreign acquisition of important technology' or the 'dependence on foreign technology' are described as largely 'romantic nonsense'. Generally speaking, experience in industrial relations is that inward investment leads to greater flexibility and productivity, while the pattern of labour disputes when they arise is shown to be no different from that obtaining for domestic firms. Finally the Report considers that favourable effects also arise for the regions.

Balance of payments

In considering the balance of payments the researchers sought to estimate the effect of direct inward investment on domestic income. As the investment represents an increase in the amount of capital available per head, this has favourable repercussions beyond the initial inflow itself. Real inward investment results in an increase in total domestic output which has an effect on the whole economy. Assuming that growth of domestic output and aggregate income do in fact occur, the unfavourable balance of payments effects (of repatriating profits, royalties and research and development payments) will be more than offset. The Report estimates that the gain could be as much as 10 per cent of the output of foreign-owned firms.

Technology

It has been argued that the main benefits of inward investment are that subsidaries draw on the research of the parent company, and that therefore new products can be made available in the host country at lower cost. Against this it is frequently argued that the host country could become technologically dependent on overseas economies and that, through take-overs, international enterprises may get the benefit of host countries research achievements.

The Report considers that both sides of the argument have been greatly exaggerated and that there do not seem to be any undue technological gains or losses arising from inward investment.

Industrial relations

As the predominant source of inward investment is the United States, the Report concentrates its industrial relations comparisons on American and United Kingdom-owned firms operating here. It concludes that in general, although industrial relations are very different in the United States, firms investing in the United Kingdom have adapted well to our conditions and indeed have been no more strike prone than their United Kingdom counterparts. Frequently international enterprises have been innovators, perhaps because of their greater awareness of labour problems. They gave productivity bargaining and fixed term contracts their initial impetus, and

* 'The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the United Kingdom.' A Report by Professor Steuer and colleagues. HMSO, price £2.10 net.

a sample of 14 major productivity agreements showed that eight had been introduced by international enterprises. The Report also found that the causes of strikes did not differ markedly between international and United Kingdom enterprises.

Monopoly power

The Report found that there was a link between foreign ownership and industrial concentration which suggests that inward investment has taken place in the more concentrated United Kingdom industries. The authors were unable to ascertain from any available data whether overseas ownership had given rise to increased or decreased industrial concentration. As inward investment has tended to be directed at industries which are concentrated and oligopolistic in the United Kingdom these sectors would in any case be concentrated even in the absence of such investment. The general problems of monopoly are not apparently intensified by inward investment. A survey of 22 industrial sectors showed that foreign-owned firms represented more than 10 per cent of sales in only seven sectors, and in only one, automobiles, did they represent more than 50 per cent.

Regional aspects

Foreign investment tends to be concentrated in the areas of high unemployment and is therefore beneficial to regional policy. Thus both Wales and Scotland have higher than average percentages of employees in foreign-owned firms.

The arrival of a large foreign-owned company in a region experiencing unemployment probably means a widening of the economic and social choices available to the workforce in these areas. But it is also recognised that the problem of new firms enticing labour away from firms already in the area can apply equally to recently arrived domestic as well as foreign companies.

Pattern of foreign ownership

A postal survey showed that out of 420 foreign-owned firms covered, over 60 per cent were new establishments compared with 24 per cent takeovers and 10 per cent joint ventures. Of 380 of these companies, 65 per cent had parents located in the United States compared with 14 per cent for the whole of the European Community.

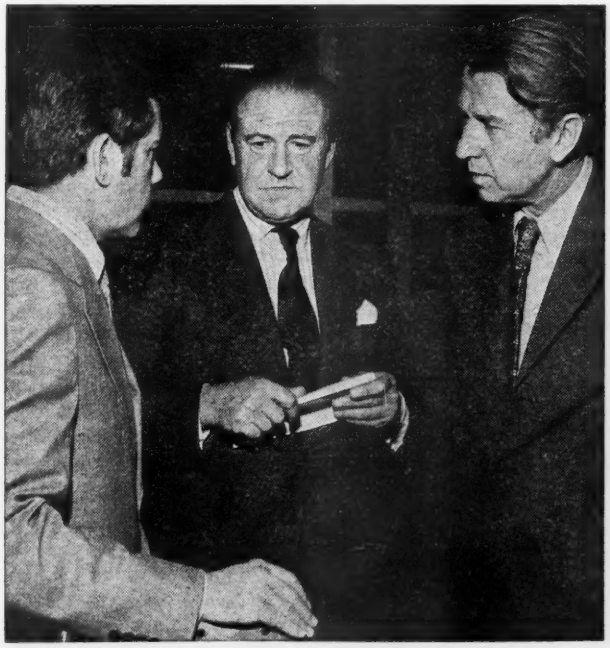
In an attempt to find out the degree of control exercised by the parent over the subsidiary company five areas were selected for particular study in the 420 firm survey. These were financial decisions, production planning, pricing policy, personnel policy, and exporting policy. 64 per cent of the firms in the survey were given no specific targets such as rate of return on capital. In the areas of capital expenditure and production, however, results showed that parent and subsidiary companies were becoming more closely integrated. But nevertheless 70 per cent of the companies indicated that their pricing policy was independent of the parent, while 37 per cent said that the parent did not interfere in their export policy.

National sovereignty

The concept of the loss of national sovereignty is not one that can be dealt with quantitatively. The Report feels that adequate monitoring is desirable to ensure that the commercial aims of international enterprises do not conflict with United Kingdom Government policies.

Conclusion

The Report provides much material for thought and discussion. While it does not make specific recommendations—other than that a closer watch be maintained generally—the Report should assist in stimulating reasoned and pragmatic debate on this increasingly important topic.



Five manufacturing companies were visited by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, during a day in the Ipswich area of the Eastern Region recently. Left: At Reavell and Company Ltd., which supplies ship compressors to 16 overseas navies and is the sole supplier of 4,000 psi compressors to the Royal Navy. Mr. Walker is talking to Mr. D. K. Reavell, works director (left), and Mr. J. F. Holman, chairman of the CompAir Group, of which Reavell forms part. Over 40 per cent of Reavell's production is exported. Right: At Manganese Bronze Ltd., which manufactures Oilite self-lubricating bearings and sintered components by powder metallurgy techniques. As well as supplying home motor vehicle manufacturers, the company exports to the continent and the Far East. Mr. H. Baker, chief engineer, is seen on the left, and in the background is Mr. R. D. Paterson, director and general manager. The Secretary of State also visited Bexford Ltd., Kennedy Ltd. and Bull Motors Ltd. and met members of Ipswich Chamber of Commerce.

A million trade marks?

Registered Trade Mark No. 1 —Bass & Co's well-known label for pale ale. The mark is due to reach its century on the register in three years time.

A MILLION trade marks? Not quite. But apart from any numerological aspect, the recent registration by the Patent Office of Trade Mark No. 1,000,000 seems a suitable occasion for a short backward glance at trade marks and a few speculations about their future.

The history of trade marks can be traced over several thousand years, though with decreasing certainty as one goes further back. Marks of ownership or origin on manufactured articles appeared at least as long ago as Babylonian times and probably even earlier. It seems likely that some of them were impressed on goods which were sold by the maker or a merchant, and these would have been true trade marks in the modern sense as indicating *trade* origin and not merely the name of the owner or maker. It was not until the Middle Ages, however, that they became widespread, and in those days there was much compulsory marking under the control, in this country, of the Guilds, an early example of consumer protection since this made it easy to trace the origin of shoddy goods. Fraudulent copying of another's mark was sometimes drastically punished, even (though not in England) by death or mutilation. In 1624 the Cutlers' Company Act provided that persons manufacturing cutlery in the Hallamshire district of Sheffield and within six miles thereof should strike their wares only with marks assigned to them by the Company. A link with this early form of marking is preserved to this day since the Cutlers' Company continues to record trade marks on the Sheffield Register in respect of cutlery and other metal goods.

British trade mark number 1,000,000 called for the production of a gold-bordered registration certificate. Mr. E. Armitage (left), Comptroller-General of the Patent Office, is pictured presenting it to Monsieur Doat, head of the legal department of the applicants, Pierre Fabre SA, a French pharmaceutical company registering the word 'Debrumyl'.

The modern history of trade marks in this country begins with the Trade Mark Registration Act of 1875. The impetus for it lay in the need to ease the burden, both on the Courts and on proprietors of marks, of numerous cumbersome and expensive passing-off actions. This was done by introducing a statutory system to facilitate the protection of distinctive marks, provided they were registered, by the relatively simple infringement action. Several Trade Marks Acts have been passed subsequently, each further refining and elaborating the basis and concomitants of trade mark registration, but there has been no departure from the basic principles of 1875 which require that all trade marks to be registrable must be distinctive, must not be deceptive and must not too closely resemble other trade marks registered for the same or similar goods in the names of other proprietors. The current legislation is the Trade Marks Act of 1938. A Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. R. Mathys, a deputy chairman of Courtaulds Ltd., is at present considering whether any further amendments to British trade mark law are needed to take account of current domestic and international trading conditions.

Registered Trade Mark No. 1 was Bass & Co's well-known 'Triangle' label for pale ale, which is still on the register. Many other registered trade marks, such as Hoover and Formica, have become extremely well known through extensive use, and often the proprietors of such marks have to go to considerable lengths to prevent their becoming generic names for the goods for which they are registered. It that is allowed to happen the marks will lose their distinctiveness as indicating a particular trade origin and their proprietors run the risk of suffering loss of trade and of much of the goodwill associated with marks which originally denoted their own products exclusively. This was the experience of the proprietors of 'Gramophone' and 'Linoleum', for example, both of which started life as registered trade marks.

A deliberate gap

Applications for trade mark registration have been numbered in an unbroken series from January 1, 1876 to the present day with the exception of a gap between about 587,000 and 600,000 (hence 'not quite' a million) which was deliberately left in 1938 so that the first mark applied for under the new Act of that year, which introduced among other things a new system of classifying goods, should be numbered 600,000. But of course not all applications, nearly a million in a little short of a century, have resulted in registration. Once registered a trade mark is potentially a perpetual monopoly, provided renewal fees are paid and the proprietor continues to use the mark and to defend it if necessary against misuse or infringement by others. Nevertheless, many older registrations and quite a high proportion of more recent ones have expired. This is mostly either because businesses have closed down or because, particularly since the 1939-1945 war, there has been an increasing tendency to register marks for individual products, many of which in the nature of things have only a relatively ephemeral life. There are at present nearly a quarter

of a million live registrations of trade marks and the net annual increase (allowing for expiries and cancellations) is at the rate of about 2,500.

The future of trade mark registration in this country is likely to be influenced not only by any new domestic legislation which may follow the recommendations of the Mathys Committee, which is expected to report later this year, but by international developments. The United Kingdom has recently signed (but not yet ratified) a Trademark Registration Treaty which provides for the central filing in Geneva by nationals and residents of member countries of a single application to secure registration effect for their marks in any or all of the countries parties to the Treaty. This new and simplified filing system for applicants wishing to secure protection for their marks in a number of countries will be of considerable benefit to UK exporters. International marks for British registration received by this route will be subject to the same detailed examination and search procedures, and the same fees, as British national applications, and may be objected to on the same grounds. If there are no objections, however, or any initial or third party objections are overcome by the applicants, such international marks will be deemed to be registered under British trade mark law. The system is likely to reduce the number of direct national applications to the British Trade Marks Registry by foreign applicants but at the same time to enlarge the British register at a greater rate than in the past.

A European Trade Mark?

Another likely development in the course of the next few years is a European Trade Mark, which would be a 'regional' trade mark effective, by a single registration, throughout the countries of the EEC but nevertheless subject to the trade mark laws of each member country separately for the purposes of infringement actions. Detailed negotiations within the enlarged Community on this concept and on the necessary administrative measures for implementing it have not yet begun: but a preliminary draft of a Convention for a European Trade Mark* completed in 1964 by a Study Group of the original six members of the EEC has recently been published for the purpose of reactivating discussions on the subject. It was announced in Parliament on July 12, 1973 that the Government will offer to locate the proposed European Trade Marks Office in London. The Trademark Registration Treaty has been framed to accommodate regional marks on the lines of a possible European Trade Mark.

Under the British system trade marks are registrable only for goods, not for services, but in many other countries there is registration also of service marks. If future British legislation provides for registration of service marks and if an international filing system under the Trademark Registration Treaty and a separate, co-existent, system for registration of a 'regional' European Trade Mark are introduced it will be seen that registration of Trade Mark No. 1,000,000 will have occurred very close to the watershed between a century of traditional British experience and new and more outward looking developments in trade mark law and practice which may well occur in the fairly near future.

* Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office price 47p net.

DTI battery electric bus project

FIRST data on operational trials of the Department of Trade and Industry's two electric buses are contained in an interim report, available now, compiled by the Department's Mechanical Engineering Division.

Covering results until April this year, the report records data such as daily range, energy consumption per mile and route characteristics in the seven towns which have operated the buses.

Costs are not considered. This aspect will be discussed in the final report.

Director General of Fair Trading appointed

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is appointing Mr. Malcolm John Methven as Director General of Fair Trading with effect from November 1, 1973.

Mr. Methven is 47 and a solicitor. He has had extensive business and legal experience in local government and ICI. He joined ICI in 1957, holding successively appointments in Metals Division (now Imperial Metal Industries Ltd.) and ICI Legal Department, as head of ICI Central Purchasing Department and finally as a Deputy chairman of Mond Division based in Runcorn, with responsibility for commercial affairs.

During his 11 years in ICI Legal Department Mr. Methven specialised in and gained a wide knowledge of anti-trust laws in the UK, the EEC and the USA and in 1972 he was appointed a part-time member of the Monopolies Commission.

Notes

The principal duties of the Director General are:

(a) To keep commercial activities in the United Kingdom under review in order to identify trading practices unfair to consumers and monopoly situations and to make recommendations or give information and assistance to the Secretary of State accordingly.

(b) To refer consumer trade practices to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee with a view to ascertaining whether the practices adversely affect the economic interests of consumers and to give the Committee any information and assistance they may require in this regard.

(c) To consider evidence of persistent conduct by businessmen which is unfair to consumers and detrimental to their interests with a view to seeking appropriate undertakings from them or if necessary bringing them before a court.

(d) Where he has grounds for believing that a monopoly situation exists which he could refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, to require certain information to be furnished to him.

(e) To make monopoly references to the Commission (except of certain nationalised industries) subject to the veto of the Secretary of State.

(f) To inform himself about merger situations that may qualify for investigation and to recommend action to the Secretary of State.

(g) If requested by the appropriate minister to do so, to consult the parties following a report of the Commission with a view to obtaining undertakings from them and to keep under review the carrying out of such undertakings.

(h) To take over the functions of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements.

(i) To publish information and advice for consumers.

(j) To encourage trade associations to prepare and to disseminate codes of practice for guidance in safe-guarding and promoting consumers' interests.

(k) To report on his own activities and those of the CPAC and of the Commission during each year from 1974 onwards.

The headquarters of the Director General will initially be established at Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP where the office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements is located. The total staff of the Director General is expected to be 120 in the early period but this will need to be increased as the work develops. Numbers may eventually be of the order of 200 and the annual expenditure about £675,000. The salary of the Director General will be £16,000 p.a.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Industry Minister's statement on power stations

MR. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, made the following statement on August 9:

The Central Electricity Generating Board (the CEGB) have sought approval for the construction, starting this year, of a new oil-fired 2,000 MW power station, Littlebrook D, in Kent and for the design of the main plant of a second 2,000 MW oil-fired station, Killingholme, in Lincolnshire, with a view to construction starting next year.

The Government has considered these proposals as part of the continuing evolution of energy policy. This has included: support for the coal industry by the Coal Industry Act 1973; measures to speed development of North Sea oil and gas for which the British Gas Corporation's successful conclusion of the Frigg negotiations is an important milestone; and re-organisation of the nuclear industry.

The immediate need is for new base-load capacity in the South East to meet 1978/79 load requirements. Littlebrook D, which is suitable only for oil-firing owing to the restricted site, is the only option for this purpose because a nuclear station could not be built in time and a coal-fired station built on the most economic site in the Midlands would add to transmission costs. The Minister of Industry has, therfefore, approved the proposal for Littlebrook.

The choice of the second station, which the CEGB wish to be started next year, involves consideration of coal and nuclear generation as well as of the oil firing proposed by them. The CEGB wants to increase the flexibility of its highly integrated system upon which cheap generation depends. After the construction of Littlebrook, coal-fired stations will still account for more than 60 per cent of the CEGB's total capacity as against less than 25 per cent for oil. Their coal consumption in the eighties without additional coal stations, given favourable prices for coal compared with oil, could well be about 90 million tons, over 20 million tons more than present consumption. In the CEGB's experience oil-fired stations are somewhat cheaper to build than coal-fired stations, have better availability in operation, and at present prices are cheaper to run. Thus at this stage the CEGB consider that the construction of further oil capacity at Killingholme would be right in respect of the flexibility, security and economy of electricity production.

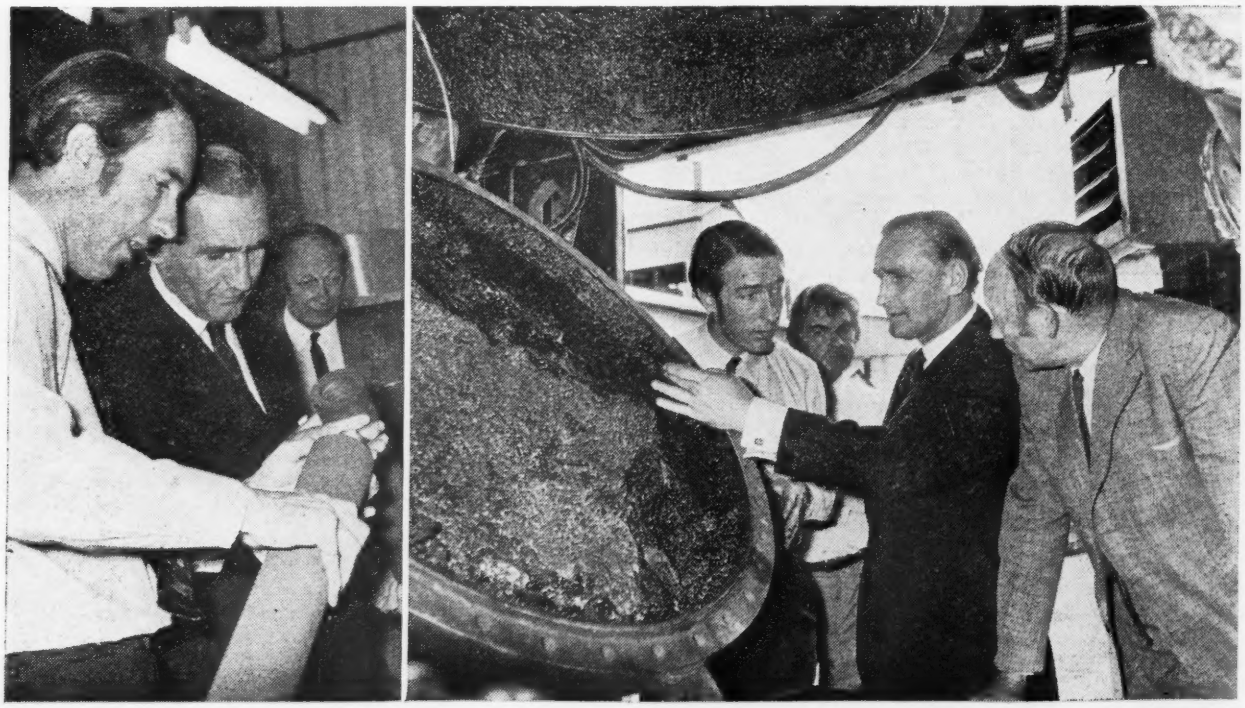
The availability and the relative prices of alternative fuels in the eighties are uncertain. For this reason the Government, through the Coal Industry Act 1973, provided finance for the coal industry so that it can meet competitively the needs of the future. In the coming months the Government will be reviewing, in consultation with the National Coal Board, the prospects for future supplies of British coal and, in particular, the likely availability and prices of coal for electricity generation in the eighties and beyond. It is therefore most important to keep the coal option open. To this end, the Government have proposed and the CEGB have agreed that design work should now be commissioned for a coal-fired station so that it can be considered as an alternative to Killingholme.

The Minister for Industry has accordingly authorised the CEGB to let contracts for the design of the main plant of two stations—namely Killingholme, which they have requested, and a coal fired station with access to East Midlands and Yorkshire coal. Both these design contracts will be without commitment to construction.

As regards the nuclear industry, the new National Nuclear Corporation (NNC) has been incorporated and the CEGB have said that a large part of their future orders will be for nuclear stations. The Government has asked the CEGB to bring forward early proposals for further nuclear stations, after consultation with the NNC; it is hoped that these will include a construction order for next year.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed acquisition by Town and City Properties Ltd. of Sterling Land Co. Ltd. and Central and District Properties Ltd.



Production of commodities made directly from coal is studied by Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, during a visit to the National Coal Board's Coal Research Establishment at Stoke Orchard, Cheltenham, Glos. The photograph on the right shows electrode coke in the bottom closure of a coking vessel which forms part of a solvent extraction pilot plant. From the left: Mr. M. D. Gray, carbons product section, CRE; Mr. J. Owen (background), deputy director, CRE; Mr. Boardman; and Mr. L. Grainger, NCB, Board member for science. In the picture on the left, Mr. Gray is showing the Minister pieces of graphite made from electrode coke.

New references to Monopolies Commission: advertising by professional services

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, announced on May 17 that he intended to refer to the Monopolies Commission certain restrictive practices in the professions. Three of these references—the restrictions upon advertising by accountants, veterinary surgeons and stockbrokers were made on August 8 and copies are reproduced below.

Any person wishing to offer evidence in relation to any of these references should write to the Secretary, Monopolies Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JJ.

The Minister also announced on May 17 that he would refer a number of other restrictive practices (the scale fees of architects and surveyors, the restrictions upon advertising on the part of barristers and solicitors and the 'two counsel' rule at the Bar).

MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS ACTS 1948 & 1965 REFERENCE TO THE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES

The Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 2(1) and 6 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended and extended by Sections 1(3) and 2 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, hereby refers to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report the supply in Great Britain of accountancy services.

2. The Commission shall in respect of the supply of such services investigate and report:

(i) Whether the conditions to which the said Act as so amended and extended applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent;
(ii) on the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of, or for the purposes of preserving, those conditions;
(iii) whether the said conditions or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

3. The Commission shall in investigating for the purposes of this reference whether the said conditions prevail limit consideration to conditions which prevail or may prevail by virtue of arrangements or practices (falling within Section 2(4) of the Act of 1965) whereby two or more persons supplying the relevant services accept restrictions on the advertising of such services.

4. For the purposes of this reference accountancy services means the services ordinarily provided in the course of their professional practice by persons who are members of professional associations of accountants recognised by the Secretary of State for the purposes of Section 161(1)(a) of the Companies Act 1948.

MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS ACTS 1948 & 1965 REFERENCE TO THE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION VETERINARY SERVICES

The Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 2(1) and 6 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended and extended by Sections 1(3) and 2 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, hereby refers to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report the supply in the United Kingdom of veterinary services.

2. The Commission shall in respect of the supply of such services investigate and report:

(i) Whether the conditions to which the said Act as so amended and extended applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent;
(ii) on the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of, or for the purposes of preserving, those conditions;
(iii) whether the said conditions or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

3. The Commission shall in investigating for the purposes of this reference whether the said conditions prevail limit consideration to conditions which prevail or may prevail by virtue of arrangements or practices (falling within Section 2(4) of the Act of 1965) whereby two or more persons supplying the relevant services accept restrictions on the advertising of such services.

4. For the purpose of this reference veterinary services means the services of a person practising veterinary surgery within the meaning of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966.

MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS ACTS 1948 & 1965 REFERENCE TO THE MONOPOLIES COMMISSION STOCKBROKERS' SERVICES

The Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 2(1) and 6 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended and extended by Sections 1(3) and 2 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, hereby refers to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report the supply in the United Kingdom of stockbrokers' services.

2. The Commission shall in respect of the supply of such services investigate and report:

(i) Whether the conditions to which the said Act as so amended and extended applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent;
(ii) on the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of, or for the purposes of preserving, those conditions;
(iii) whether the said conditions or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

3. The Commission shall in investigating for the purposes of this reference whether the said conditions prevail limit consideration to conditions which prevail or may prevail by virtue of arrangements or practices (falling within Section 2(4) of the Act of 1965) whereby two or more persons supplying the relevant services accept restrictions on the advertising of such services.

4. For the purposes of this reference stockbrokers' services means the services ordinarily provided in the course of their professional practice by members of The Stock Exchange.

Notes

Under the monopolies legislation, monopoly conditions are not limited to the situation where there is a single dominant supplier. The legislation also covers situations where restrictive practices are in operation over a sufficiently high proportion of the relevant market. All the references made above ask the Commission to confine their investigation to monopoly conditions arising from

> 'arrangements or practices . . . whereby . . . persons supplying the relevant service accept restrictions on the advertising of such services'.

The decision to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission does not in any way prejudge the question whether or not any aspect of the monopoly conditions or practices operates against the public interest. It is for the Monopolies Commission to consider where the public interest lies in the light of a thorough investigation into the facts.

New appointment to Monopolies Commission

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs announced on August 10 the appointment of Mr. William Brown, managing director, Scottish Television Limited, to the panel from which additional members are appointed to the Monopolies Commission to assist in the investigation of newspaper mergers.

One of the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, which is retained in the Fair Trading Act 1973, is that the DTI may appoint three, four or five additional members to the Monopolies Commission from a panel of people with appropriate knowledge and experience maintained for this purpose, whenever a newspaper merger is under consideration. The Commission as normally constituted is primarily concerned with economic judgments but newspaper mergers may well raise wider non-economic issues of great importance.

Price code: obligations of banks and finance houses

THE Price Commission has written to banks, finance houses and similar enterprises drawing their attention to various orders under the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, which impose certain obligations for their non-interest earning business. These enterprises, like many others, are required to establish a profit reference level for their non-interest earning business based on the best two out of the last five years and, if their current profit margins exceed or seem likely to exceed these levels, to take steps to reduce their charges sufficiently to offset the excess. In addition, these enterprises have agreed to furnish similar returns in respect of their interest-earning business. This letter, after listing the relevant Statutory Instruments covering the reporting requirements of the Counter-Inflation (Price and Pay Code) Order 1973, goes on to say: 'All banks, finance houses and similar enterprises should ensure that they are aware of their detailed obligations and should consult the full text of the Orders. This letter also draws attention to the special arrangements that have been made for the interest-earning business of banks and finance houses in accordance with the White Paper "The Counter-Inflation Programme. The Operation of Stage Two" (Cmnd 5267).

Control of charges

'For the purpose of control under the Price and Pay Code and the Information Order "Bank, finance house and similar enterprise" means a person (other than a building society incorporated under the Building Societies Act 1962 or under the enactments, repealed by that Act) whose ordinary business includes the business of banking, the business of lending money, the letting of goods under hire-purchase agreements, the selling of goods under conditional sale agreements or the leasing of industrial construction or office plant machinery or other equipment.

'Generally charges for the non-interest-earning business of banks, finance houses and similar enterprises carried out in the UK, are subject to control under the terms of the Price Code. The control need not apply to exports (transactions in sterling with any person or body incorporated outside the UK, or to foreign currency dealings—see the Code paragraph 84) but it does apply to all relevant business conducted within the UK of overseas banks, etc.

Obligation to make returns or keep records

'(a) Any bank, finance house or similar enterprise who on March 30, 1973 had gross sterling deposits exceeding £200 million or in the case of one or more companies which are banks and finance houses or similar enterprises and are controlled by the same person, together with that person had gross sterling deposits exceeding that amount, is required to furnish periodic returns to the Price Commission comprising,

(i) in the case of hire-purchase, leasing companies, etc. details of profit margins, net income, average resources employed, variations in charges and in costs.

(ii) in the case of all other enterprises, details of profit margins, gross and net income, variations in charges and in costs.

(b) Any bank, finance house or similar enterprise who on March 30, 1973 had outstanding lending balances owed by customers and balances outstanding under hire-purchase or conditional sale agreements and/or in relation to the leasing of plant or machinery has sales exceeding in total £10 million is obliged to keep records.

(c) Banks, finance houses or similar enterprises with a level of activity below that defined in paragraph (a) and (b) above have no specific obligation to keep records. They are however, expected to comply with the provisions of the Code in all relevant respects.

Information to be reported or recorded

'Enterprises are required to provide information to the Price Commission covering their domestic business. Export business need not be included, but if it is more convenient to do so it may be. The following should be included:

(a) To establish the name and address and activity covered by the reporting enterprise.

(b) To establish profit margin reference levels (as defined in paragraph 87 of the Code) and describe the manner in which they are calculated.

(c) To report regularly on profit margins, gross and net income, or in the case of hire-purchase companies, etc. on net income and average resources employed (all as defined in paragraph 87 of the Code) and on variations in charges and variations in costs or:

(d) To maintain records of those matters from which such information can be readily derived.

Timing of returns

'A first return of profit margins, gross and net income, or in the case of hire-purchase companies, etc. the net income and average resources employed, variations in charges and variations in costs is required to cover the period from April 29, 1973. But the first return can go back beyond this date if any enterprise finds it convenient to do so provided that no return covers a period longer than three months. However, no return should cover a period shorter than four weeks nor relate to any period beyond June 30, 1973. Periodic returns thereafter should be made on a three-monthly basis although returns covering four, eight or 12 weeks can also be made provided no more than five returns cover a year.

'Enterprises required to make reports should send them to the Price Commission at Cleland House, Page Street, Westminster, London SW1 4LW within 42 days of the end of the period covered by the return. Smaller enterprises should have records available on the same scale.

Information to be pre-notified

'In addition to the foregoing the banks named in the Schedule I part II of the Notification Order* are required to pre-notify increases in charges on non-interest-earning business.

* The Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) Order 1973, SI No. 664, price 13p.

BRACEWELL-MILNES'

Pay and Price Control Guide

By Barry Bracewell-Milnes, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D.(Cantab.), formerly Economic Director of the Confederation of British Industry

In his capacity as Economic Director of the CBI, the author was closely involved in the three-way talks between that organisation, the Government and the TUC over proposed controls legislation. In this book written since he left the CBI over policy disagreements, Dr. Bracewell-Milnes has brought his experience and insight to bear in providing a practical guide for decision takers to the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, and the Price and Pay Code. The principal relevant documents are reproduced in full, and the book is also available as part of *Butterworths Annotated Legislation Service.*

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Special arrangements

'The interest charges of the banks, finance houses and similar enterprises are not subject to control under the Price Code nor are they subject to the reporting requirements of the Information Order. But following consultations with representatives of banks, and finance houses, arrangements have been made by the Treasury for the Price Commission to receive and to give preliminary examination on their behalf to returns on reference levels and the periodic reports from the enterprises concerned on their net profit margins on interest-earning business in accordance with paragraphs 194-5 of the White Paper "The Counter-Inflation Programme. The Operation of Stage Two" (Cmnd 5267).

'Such enterprises are requested to make a return of reference levels of their net profit margin on interest-earning business at the same time as they submit their reference levels return for non-interest-earning business. The return is expected to include a description of the activities concerned and of any extraordinary or exceptional items which form part of the return.

'Supporting information on the manner in which the reference levels have been calculated would be useful. It is also expected that the principles set out in the Price Code for the calculation of the net profit margins and the establishment of reference levels will be used when calculating the net profit margin on interest-earning business. The net profit margin is defined as net interest income less associated costs including overheads expressed as a proportion of the average resources employed on the activities included.

'Enterprises may select the unit for establishing their reference levels on the basis of principles set out in the Code. Periodic reports on current profit margins should be made relating to the units for which the reference levels have been established, and with the first return, information on the reference levels supported by details of the manner in which they are calculated would be useful. The timing of the submission of the reports on profits margins should coincide with those for the non-interest-earning business.

Submission of first returns

'In view of the time limits on the first return for non-interest-bearing business, banks, finance houses and similar enterprises are reminded that their first returns are due to be made to the Price Commission no later than mid-August.

'It follows that those for interest-earning business are expected no later than that date.'

Note

The banks named in Schedule I part II of the Notification Order (SI No. 664) are: Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., National Westminster Bank Ltd.

Price Commission decisions

REJECTIONS

THE Price Commission have rejected the following applications:

Geo. W. King Ltd. (Tube Investments Group). Two applications from Geo. W. King Ltd. under the loss-making provisions of the Code to increase prices by 9.34 per cent and 12.5 per cent on special types of mechanical handling equipment.

APPROVALS

The Price Commission have approved the following applications:

Price's Chemicals Ltd. (a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd.). An increase of £22.70 per ton on stearines and oleines due wholly to a further large increase in the price of tallow, which has risen by over 160 per cent since September 1972.

Lever Industrial Ltd. (a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd.). An increase averaging 5.9 per cent in the price of soaps and detergents supplied to industry and institutions, due partly to the large increase in the cost of tallow and other materials, and partly to a recent pay settlement approved by the Pay Board.

ICI Ltd. An increase of 4.07 per cent in the price of sodium cyanide due to increased labour costs.

Nobel's Explosives Ltd. (a subsidiary of ICI). An increase averaging 2.45 per cent for explosives and blasting accessories supplied to mining and civil engineering industries. This is due particularly to the higher cost of raw materials, mainly copper wire, and of labour.

Lentheric Ltd. (a subsidiary of British American Tobacco Ltd.). Due to higher cost of materials, an increase averaging 6.4 per cent in the price of their Morny and Lentheric range of soaps, talcum and perfumes, with effect from August 17.

British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd. A price increase averaging 7 per cent over the full range of cars, trucks and related products.

The increase which is greater than would be justified to take account of the higher costs of labour, materials and components which have occurred since September 30, 1972 has been approved under the investment provisions of the Price and Pay Code (paragraph 63). Increases on individual models will be between 2.7 per cent and 8.6 per cent in the Austin/Morris range, between 6.1 per cent and 8.9 per cent for Triumph and Rover and 9.6 per cent for Jaguar and Daimler.

Steel Radiators Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Metal Box Group). An increase of 7.5 per cent for steel radiators, attributable mainly to the cost of steel, the price of which has increased by about 15 per cent.

AFA-Minerva (EMI) Ltd. (EMI Group). An average increase of 4.2 per cent for the manufacture, installation and maintenance of fire and burglar alarm equipment supplied to customers other than banks. For individual products the increases will range between 3 per cent and 7.5 per cent. The increase is mainly attributable to higher labour costs, including an increase of about 11 per cent which became payable immediately after the standstill to one group of employees and an increase within the Stage 2 limits for other employees.

An application to increase the price of similar equipment and services to banks under the loss-making provisions was rejected because the Commission were not satisfied that the company could for the purposes of the Code sub-divide the Bank division.

IPC. An average increase of 3.3 per cent for IPC Newspapers Ltd. which will be reflected in increased advertisement rates in the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People*, *Scottish Daily Record*, *Sunday Mail*, *Sporting Life* and *West Africa Weekly* publications and in a cover price increase of 2½p on the *West Africa Weekly*. An average increase of 2 per cent in advertisement rates and cover prices of a wide range of trade, technical and specialist journals and directories published by IPC Business Press Ltd. The increases are due mainly to the increased costs of labour and materials.

Cigarettes manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Ltd.: an application was received from the company based mainly on increases in costs of leaf tobacco, packaging and labour. The latter partly reflected additional costs arising from the movement towards equal pay for women. To a considerable extent the increase in tobacco cost has been cushioned by large stocks customarily held by the manufacturer.

Because of limitations of coinage the company proposed to recover these increased costs, which would otherwise have justified an increase in price of 0.64 per cent by a small reduction in the weight of tobacco in the cigarettes. The Commission have agreed. The weight adjustment will be phased in over the next few months.

Breakfast cereals manufactured by the Kellogg Company of Great Britain Ltd.: under the Price and Pay Code an increase of nearly 18 per cent over the range of products could have been justified on account of the increase in raw material costs. But in view of the undertakings on prices given by the company following the Monopolies Commission report, they have agreed to limit their application to 9.8 per cent. The Price Commission have approved this increase which takes effect immediately.

Strand Hotels Ltd.: an increase of 0.56 per cent overall in the catering operation of their hotels and restaurants. The increase approved, which is lower than that applied for, is due to increased costs of table wines. Increases will be applied progressively during the next few weeks as old stocks are replaced.

(continued on next page)

PRICE COMMISSION DECISIONS
continued

Food products manufactured by Reckitt and Colman Ltd.: increases in their prices to trade customers of between 4½p and 9p per dozen packets of baby food (depending on the product) and between 9p and 13½p per dozen jars of lemon curd (depending on size). Increases are due to the higher cost of raw materials and took effect from August 13.

Animal feeding stuffs: increases by two companies were announced recently. Three more companies, **RHM Agriculture Ltd., Beecham Agricultural Products Division** and **Spillers Farm Feeds Ltd.,** have also applied for comparable increases for the same reasons, namely the higher costs of imported and home-produced raw materials. The increases approved average respectively £2.53, £3.52 and £3.77 per ton over the range of products.

Mr. Onslow names four historic wrecks to be protected

MR. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping has accepted recommendations of the Department's Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Viscount Runciman of Doxford, that the following historic wreck sites should be protected from unauthorised interference under the powers granted to the Secretary of State by the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973:

The *Amsterdam* near Hastings

The *Mary Rose* at Spithead

The *Mary* near Anglesey

The *Grace Dieu* in the Hamble River near Southampton.

Mr. Onslow has also accepted the Committee's recommendation that the Mary Rose (1967) Committee should be granted a licence to continue their work on the site of the *Mary Rose*, subject to certain conditions.

The Department's intention to designate the above named sites will be formally advertised as soon as possible in *Trade and Industry* and elsewhere. The advertisement will provide full details of the sites and the proposed restricted areas within which it will be an offence to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State. Time will be allowed for consideration of objections before a designation order is made and the advertisement will indicate the procedure for notifying objections.

The public are asked to co-operate with the Department and Receivers of Wreck in ensuring that important historic wreck sites are not damaged. Information about the discovery of wreck sites which may be of historical importance should be given, if necessary in confidence, to the Receiver of Wreck at the Customs House in the nearest port or to the Department of Trade and Industry, Marine Division, Branch 1B, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (tel: 01-405 6911 ext. 497, 494 or 495).

Increase in sterling limits of air carrier's liability

THE sterling limits on the liability of the air carrier have been increased by Ministerial Order.

Under the Carriage by Air Act 1961 (which gives effect in the United Kingdom to the Warsaw Convention as amended at the Hague 1955), the air carrier's liability for death and personal injury, and loss of and damage to baggage or cargo, is in most cases limited by reference to gold francs, the sterling equivalents of which are fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The Carriage by Air (Sterling Equivalents) Order 1973 (Statutory Instrument No. 1189) supersedes a similar order of 1968, and increases the sterling equivalents to take account of recent changes in the value of gold. The increase is of approximately 12½ per cent. In consequence the limit of liability of the air carrier in respect of death and personal injury has been raised from £6,909 to £7,773 for each passenger in international carriage, in accordance with existing international agreements, and from £24,184 to £27,206 for each passenger in domestic or other non-international carriage.

The corresponding increases in the limits of liability for loss of and damage to registered baggage and cargo are from £6.91½ per kilo to £7.78 per kilo. In the case of baggage of which the passenger takes charge himself the increase is from £138.20 to £155.57 per passenger. The figures for baggage and cargo apply to both international and non-international carriage.

The applicable limit is that in force at the date of the judgment, not of the accident, so that the increased limits will apply to claims not yet disposed of by the courts or by settlement.

Consett display firm to expand

DEVHAM Studio (Displays) Ltd. are to occupy a 15,000 sq. ft. factory on the Castleside Industrial Estate, Consett, which is administered by the English Industrial Estates Corporation.

Devham Studio (Displays) Ltd. are a Consett-based company who for the last 15 years have been manufacturing display and exhibition stand equipment, and in the last 12 months alone have supplied exhibitions to promote customers companies sales in the United States, Russia and Australia, together with several stands in European countries.

The company plan to employ a further 25 people (mainly men) in addition to some 24 employees transferred from their present premises.

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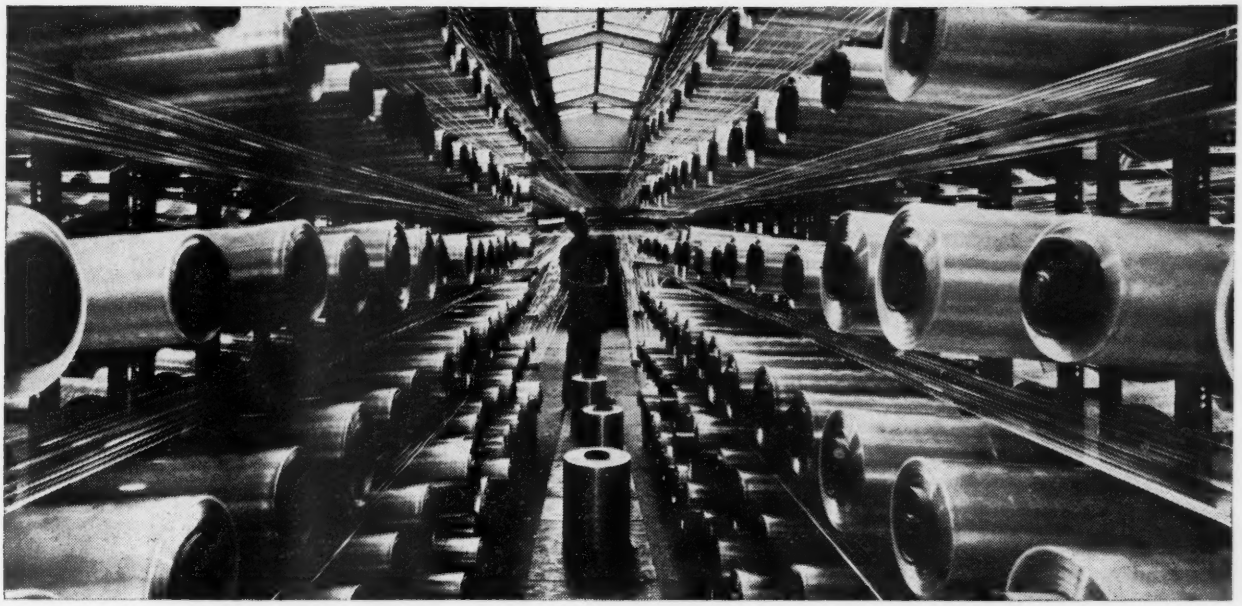

Beaming department of Propytex Ltd., which received regional financial assistance under the Industry Act in opening premises on a 12-acre site at Hartlepool, Co. Durham. The plant manufactures polypropylene yarn and woven fabric on some of the most modern machinery in Europe and is currently producing at the rate of 20 million sq. yd. per annum. The picture shows 'creel' (spindles) from which extruded yarn is wound onto warp beams. Propytex fabric is being sold in the UK and, through a Dutch subsidiary, Europrop Marketing BV, in the rest of Western Europe. Propytex has a workforce of about 200, which is expected to rise to 350 within 18 months.

Double expansion by Northern Ireland firm

IN a double expansion of its carpet-producing operations the Northern Ireland-owned Spence Bryson and Co. Ltd. is to add two new factories to its organisation and provide some 230 new jobs.

The Group is taking over and expanding a new Government advance factory at Downpatrick and at the same time intends to build an 80,000 sq. ft. factory at Bangor, announced the Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, Mr. David Howell on August 7.

Mr. Howell said: 'While new foreign firms setting up in the Province are a particularly welcome feature it is the locally established companies which are the backbone of the economy and it is from this important source of manufacturing skill that the Government is especially anxious to stimulate every possible development'.

Shoe manufacturers buy Millom advance factory

SOMERVELL Brothers Limited, a subsidiary of K Shoes Ltd., are purchasing a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Devonshire Road, Millom.

Somervell Brothers Limited of Kendal are nationally known as manufacturers of 'K' and 'Gold Cross' shoes. The company intend to use their new premises for the production of children's shoes and expect to employ initially about 100 people (40 of them men). A proportion of the labour force will be transferred from Askam but resulting vacancies there will be filled.

Sunderland advance factory occupied

PEDLEY Woodwork Ltd. are to occupy a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Pennywell Industrial Estate, Sunderland.

Pedley Woodwork Ltd., of Saffron Walden, Essex, who are also expanding their southern factory, are to use the building for the production of wooden furniture, spiral staircase systems and other household bespoke and contract woodwork including components for other industries.

When full production is reached the company expect to employ about 60 people, mainly men.

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by D. J. HILL

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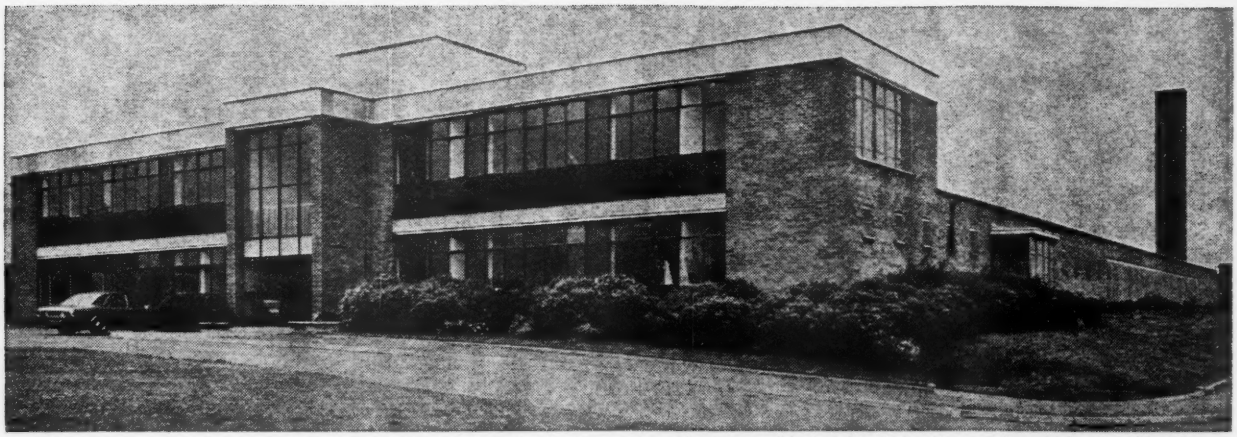

Doubling the production space of Powrmatic Ltd., said to be the largest manufacturers of industrial air heating equipment in the UK, this new 128,000 sq. ft. factory at Larkhall, Lanarkshire, has brought employment to 75 local men. When fully utilised, the factory, devoted to commercial air heater and boiler production, is expected to employ some 300 workers.

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. A. O. Johnson to be a part-time member of the South Western Electricity Board.

Mrs. H. Scotto of Bishop Auckland, to be a member of the North Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mrs. K. Moody of St. Albans, to be a member of the Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mrs. R. Pedder of Surbiton, to be a member of the South Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mrs. M. M. Elms of Hounslow, to be a member of the Southern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mrs. A. G. Wilson of Billesdon, Mrs. A. Gordon of Leamington Spa, and Mrs. M. A. Elgood of Wellingborough, to be members of the East Midlands Electricity Consultative Council.

Introduction to industrial heat exchangers

SPEAKERS from the Department of Trade and Industry's National Engineering Laboratory, and from private industry, will introduce industrial heat exchangers to designers, research and plant engineers in a two-day course at NEL, East Kilbride, Glasgow on September 18-19, 1973.

They will describe various types of heat exchangers used in both the process and power industries. These include shell-and-tube heat exchangers; process condensers; evaporators, boilers and re-boilers; air coolers, cooling towers and evaporative coolers; plate, direct contact and auxiliary heat exchangers; steam generation in the power industries. Heat pipes and dehumidifiers will also be discussed.

The lecturers intend to review the current state of the art, and describe latest methods and techniques available.

Further details can be obtained from: The Course Organiser, Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU (Tel: East Kilbride 20222 ext. 570).

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
July 12, 1973		
1,230,612	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Alfred Pitner and Nadella S.A.)	Bearing sealing devices
1,234,988	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Alfred Pitner and Nadella S.A.)	Unitary needle bearings
July 16, 1973		
1,229,149	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	P.C.M. telephone system
1,218,161	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	Chloral hydrate addition compound
1,219,998	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	Zinc complexes of quaternary pyridine derivatives
1,271,302	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	New pyridyl-oxadiazole derivatives and process for the preparation thereof and pharmaceutical compositions containing same.
1,266,728	Licencia Talalmanyokat Ertekesito Vallalat	Improvements in soldering
1,269,793	Lenin Kohaszati Muvek	Heat insulating compositions
July 27, 1973		
1,105,855	Glaenzer Spicer Societe Anonyme	Universal ball joints
1,173,034	Telemeccanica Eletrica Officine Meccaniche Ruinite Spa (formerly known as La Telemeccanica Elettrica Ing. Amati & Coregorini SpA)	An electrical switch block and electrical switchgear comprising assemblies of such blocks
1,173,092	Telemeccanica Elettrica Officine Meccaniche Ruinite SpA (formerly known as La Telemeccanica Elettrica Ing. Amati & Coregorini SpA)	Improved rotary device for the selective switching of electrical control units
1,182,410	Jean Charles Joseph Blosse and Michel Jean Joseph Blosse	A mechanically-actuated warning device
1,281,255	Keystone Consolidated Industries Inc.	Flush mountable latch assembly
1,284,801	Keystone Consolidated Industries Inc.	A tumbler lock assembly
1,304,939	Breveteam S.A.	Articles of foam materials

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year		20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	97	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	99	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	100	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	102	127	144	125 p	178 p	−415	−414	+5	−28	37	−692	729
1970 4th qtr		118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	98	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	100	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	101	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	101	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	99	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	61	−122	183
2nd qtr	102	126	144	122	185	−102	−142	−5	31	116	−53	169
3rd qtr	103	128	141	122	175	−107	−114	4	−24	−104	−284	180
4th qtr	105	131	145	122	183 p	−60	−49	13	−6	−36	−233	197
1973 1st qtr	109	134	151	128	194 p	247	134	12	62	−189 p	−363 p	174 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+4.5	+4.3	+3.9	+2.5	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+6.7	+7.8	+3.1	−7.7	+6.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	123.5	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.9	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.8	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	129.9	130.8	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 2nd qtr	125.8	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	104.9	108.7	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	126.5	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	125.8	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	123.0	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	129.9	129.3	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	131.3	131.8	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	135.4	137.1	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	259
1973 1st qtr	138.4	140.4	117.1	145	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.7 p	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	140.9	142.1			177.9	9.3	132.1 p	119.9 p	113.5 p	602	2.6	292	265 p	297 p
1972 Sep	132.7	132.8	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	110.7	116.4	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	134.5	135.6	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	112.9	117.3	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	135.5	137.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	115.3	118.3	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	136.1	138.3	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	118.7	118.5	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	136.7	137.7	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	138.4	140.5	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	268
Mar	140.0	143.0	119.4	136	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	140.6	142.0	111.1	125	176.7	9.2	129.6	118.8*	112.3	617	2.7	275	267	275
May	141.3	141.9	110.7	133 p	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.1	599	2.6	296	255	309
June	140.7	142.5	114.8		178.9	9.3	137.1	121.4	115.2 p	590	2.6	307	273 p	306 p
July							142.9	122.7		578 p	2.5 p	325 p		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.8	+1.2	−4.0	−1.9	+3.2		+7.1	+2.5	+4.2	−7.3		+21.9	+7.7	+7.9
on a year earlier	+8.5	+9.9	+3.5	+0	+9.3		+29.0	+8.0	+15.6	−27.7		+123.6	+22.9	+37.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter of 1973

Summary

In the first quarter of this year, production and trade in most industrial countries showed strong expansion, after three quarters of only moderate expansion, there was a strong recovery in the last quarter of 1972 and rates of growth were generally similar in the first quarter of 1973. Industrial production in all industrial countries increased by 2½ per cent in the first quarter, to a level over 10 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1972. There was a further decline in unemployment, and in some countries output may have been constrained by labour shortages.

The value of industrial countries' trade in the first quarter increased strongly, and it is estimated that the growth in volume was probably at an annual rate of some 10 per cent-12 per cent. In the first quarter exports from industrial countries grew by 10 per cent in dollar value, and imports at a similar rate; trade with other industrial countries grew more rapidly than trade with primary producers. Exports of manufactures showed a rather smaller increase than total exports—some 8 per cent over the previous quarter. As the increase in volume of manufactures is estimated to have been about the same as for total trade, the lower increase in value probably reflects the greater increase in food and commodity prices.

The United States

The high level of demand continued in the first quarter, and industrial production expanded by 2 per cent. The domestic economy was still very buoyant, but the expansion has been accompanied by strong inflation, and various control measures have been applied. Exports showed strong growth (some 16 per cent in dollar value), and imports grew by 9 per cent in dollar terms, resulting in considerable improvement in the trade balance.

Canada

Expansion in the first quarter was very rapid in Canada, with industrial production rising 3½ per cent, and a substantial fall in unemployment. There was only a small increase in the dollar value of exports, but the underlying trend probably remained strong, as growth had been exceptionally high in the fourth quarter of 1972. Imports increased by 10 per cent in dollar terms, possibly reflecting the high level of domestic demand.

Japan

The strong up-swing in economic activity continued in the first quarter of this year; industrial production increased by 7 per cent over the previous quarter. Orders were high and increasing, and the labour market was tight. Exports showed a rise of some 6 per cent in dollar value, and imports increased by 11½ per cent; this rapid increase in the value of imports is the result of higher import prices, as well as the expansion of the economy, and there has been rapid reduction in the balance of payments surplus.

EEC (The Nine)

Industrial production expanded strongly in the Community in the first quarter, and recorded an increase of some 2½ per cent over the fourth quarter of 1972, with particularly strong increases in France and Germany. Unemployment levels declined further, particularly in the United Kingdom, and some shortage of labour was reported in France and Germany. Imports into the Community as a whole increased by 6½ per cent in dollar value, reflecting the high level of activity; exports were also very buoyant, and increased by 8½ per cent in dollar value.

France

There was pronounced upsurge in activity in France in the first quarter, and the 4 per cent growth in industrial production probably diminished much of the slack in the economy. Domestic demand was high, and new orders in industry were increasing; stocks of finished goods were rather below normal. Imports increased strongly (by 12 per cent), and exports also showed a high rate of growth—8 per cent in dollar value; although France is experiencing rapid inflation, and the consumer price index has been rising quite steeply, the generally buoyant conditions are expected to be sustained for some time.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

The German Federal Republic

The German economy recovered in the first quarter to about its average level of capacity utilisation. There was a decline in unemployment, and a sharp increase in the number of unfilled vacancies; an inflow of migrant employees can be expected to fill some of these vacancies. The growth in the value of exports was very strong, and there was a boom in new export orders in the first quarter. Business investment recovered very strongly. In the first quarter, industrial production expanded by 3½ per cent, and imports grew by 12½ per cent in dollar value; exports were up by 15 per cent in dollar terms (6½ per cent of this growth was a direct result of the currency changes).

Italy

The Italian economy appeared to be rather hesitant in the first quarter of 1973. No figures are yet available for the growth of industrial production, but it is believed that the recovery of the previous quarter was not maintained. There was considerable spare capacity in the economy, and business fixed investment was sluggish. Private consumption benefited from large wage settlements, but these may have constrained investment. The lira was floated in February and by the end of the quarter, there had been an effective depreciation of some 7 per cent; there was little change in the dollar rate. Imports remained at the level of the fourth quarter of 1972, but the value of exports declined by 16 per cent.

Trade of primary producers and the world

In 1972 the dollar value of primary producers' exports increased by some 18 per cent; this was roughly the same rate of growth as that for exports from industrial countries. Primary producers' imports increased in value by 11 per cent during 1972, which is considerably slower growth than the 19 per cent of industrial countries' imports.

Provisonal figures for the volume of world exports show that there was a strong recovery in the fourth quarter of 1972, after the small decline in the third quarter.

Definitions

Revised area definitions have been used for the first time in this article, and are as follows:

The **industrial countries** comprise all members of OECD (including Australia). All other countries are described as **primary producers.** The **European Economic Community** now includes the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. The **European Free Trade Area** comprises Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, The People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports. **Manufactured goods** are the products included in sections 5-8 of the United Nations standard international trade classification. In 1970 the **11 main manufacturing countries** shown in Table 4 exported 93

per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries. As indicated in the footnotes, some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude **United States 'special category exports'**. These are a class of exports, consisting mainly of military equipment, for which no detailed information on destination is made available by the United States authorities.

The **'smoothed'** series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼ (1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as a 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) to									Imports (c.i.f.) ‡ from								
	World			Industrial countries†			Primary producers†			World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	36.51	(5.5)		26.46	(6.1)		9.93	(4.9)		37.83	(5.5)		27.35	(5.9)		10.45	(4.4)	
1968	41.08	(12.5)		30.08	(13.7)		10.88	(9.6)		42.51	(12.4)		31.02	(13.4)		11.46	(9.7)	
1969	47.50	(15.6)		35.18	(16.9)		12.21	(12.2)		49.02	(15.3)		36.28	(17.0)		12.71	(10.9)	
1970	55.01	(15.8)		40.78	(15.9)		14.08	(15.3)		56.41	(15.1)		42.20	(16.3)		14.16	(11.4)	
1971	61.51	(11.8)		45.63	(11.9)		15.70	(11.5)		62.68	(11.1)		46.95	(11.3)		15.65	(10.5)	
1972	72.69	(18.2)		54.71	(19.9)		17.78	(13.2)		74.49	(18.8)		56.02	(19.3)		18.40	(17.5)	
1969 1st quarter	43.26	(−0.6)	(2.7)	32.22	(0.7)	(3.3)	10.88	(−4.5)	(1.6)	45.11	(0.6)	(3.2)	33.02	(0.4)	(3.6)	12.01	(1.5)	(2.6)
2nd quarter	47.50	(9.8)	(5.3)	35.06	(8.8)	(5.1)	12.46	(14.6)	(6.2)	49.11	(8.9)	(5.0)	36.47	(10.4)	(5.6)	12.76	(6.2)	(3.8)
3rd quarter	48.64	(2.4)	(4.4)	35.81	(2.1)	(4.3)	12.61	(1.2)	(4.4)	50.01	(1.8)	(3.9)	37.02	(1.5)	(4.1)	12.93	(1.4)	(2.8)
4th quarter	50.38	(3.6)	(3.5)	37.41	(4.5)	(3.8)	12.86	(2.0)	(2.5)	51.67	(3.3)	(3.3)	38.38	(3.7)	(3.5)	13.23	(2.3)	(2.2)
1970 1st quarter	52.68	(4.6)	(4.1)	38.98	(4.2)	(4.2)	13.47	(4.7)	(3.9)	54.06	(4.6)	(4.0)	40.38	(5.2)	(4.4)	13.62	(2.9)	(3.0)
2nd quarter	54.58	(3.6)	(3.3)	40.56	(4.1)	(3.4)	14.02	(4.1)	(3.1)	55.88	(3.4)	(3.3)	41.74	(3.4)	(3.4)	14.13	(3.7)	(2.9)
3rd quarter	55.38	(1.5)	(2.5)	41.17	(1.5)	(2.5)	13.98	(−0.2)	(2.4)	56.96	(1.9)	(2.6)	42.52	(1.9)	(2.7)	14.33	(1.4)	(2.2)
4th quarter	57.23	(3.3)	(2.6)	42.35	(2.9)	(2.3)	14.84	(6.1)	(3.3)	58.75	(3.1)	(2.5)	44.05	(3.6)	(2.9)	14.65	(2.2)	(1.3)
1971 1st quarter	58.58	(2.4)	(2.8)	43.25	(2.1)	(2.7)	15.04	(1.4)	(3.1)	59.77	(1.7)	(2.7)	45.09	(2.3)	(2.8)	14.58	(−0.5)	(2.3)
2nd quarter	60.45	(3.2)	(4.4)	44.89	(3.8)	(3.6)	15.59	(3.7)	(3.5)	62.15	(4.0)	(3.0)	46.48	(3.1)	(2.6)	15.77	(8.1)	(4.6)
3rd quarter	65.62	(8.6)	(3.9)	46.99	(4.7)	(3.3)	16.39	(5.1)	(2.5)	63.54	(2.2)	(2.7)	47.34	(1.9)	(2.4)	16.16	(2.5)	(3.0)
4th quarter	63.09	(−3.9)	(2.2)	47.12	(0.3)	(3.6)	15.79	(−3.7)	(1.2)	64.97	(2.2)	(3.9)	48.73	(2.9)	(4.4)	16.08	(−0.5)	(2.2)
1972 1st quarter	68.64	(8.8)	(4.3)	51.38	(9.0)	(5.9)	16.95	(7.4)	(3.0)	70.65	(8.8)	(5.7)	53.36	(9.5)	(6.2)	17.22	(7.1)	(4.5)
2nd quarter	71.27	(3.8)	(4.0)	54.09	(5.3)	(4.6)	17.15	(1.2)	(2.4)	72.78	(3.0)	(4.0)	54.91	(2.9)	(3.8)	17.98	(4.4)	(4.9)
3rd quarter	71.42	(0.2)	(3.7)	53.83	(−0.5)	(3.4)	17.16	(0.1)	(4.1)	74.01	(1.7)	(3.7)	55.22	(0.6)	(3.3)	18.66	(3.8)	(4.7)
4th quarter	78.91	(10.5)	(7.8)	58.95	(9.5)	(7.4)	19.73	(15.0)	(9.7)	80.27	(8.5)	(7.3)	60.16	(8.9)	(7.5)	19.95	(6.9)	(6.4)
1973 1st quarter	86.72	(9.9)		65.24	(10.7)		21.48	(8.8)		88.49	(10.2)		66.96	(11.3)		21.54	(8.0)	

* See definitions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions)
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD.

TABLE 2. EXPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (fob). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total		Canada		United States		Japan		European OECD		EFTA		EEC		United Kingdom		France		German Federal Republic		Italy	
1967	36.51	(5.5)	2.64	(10.5)	7.88	(4.0)	2.61	(6.7)	22.52	(5.2)	3.47	(6.2)	18.44	(4.8)	3.61	(−2.0)	2.85	(4.4)	5.43	(7.9)	2.18	(8.2)
1968	41.08	(12.5)	3.14	(18.9)	8.60	(9.2)	3.24	(24.3)	25.21	(12.0)	3.83	(10.6)	20.74	(12.4)	3.86	(7.0)	3.18	(11.6)	6.21	(14.3)	2.55	(17.1)
1969	47.50	(15.6)	3.44	(9.6)	9.50	(10.4)	4.00	(23.3)	29.51	(17.1)	4.47	(16.5)	24.30	(17.2)	4.40	(14.1)	3.76	(18.2)	7.26	(17.0)	2.93	(15.1)
1970	55.01	(15.8)	4.04	(17.4)	10.81	(13.8)	4.83	(20.8)	34.15	(15.7)	5.16	(15.4)	28.09	(15.6)	4.84	(9.9)	4.49	(19.4)	8.55	(17.7)	3.30	(12.5)
1971	61.51	(11.8)	4.42	(9.5)	11.03	(2.0)	6.00	(24.2)	38.75	(13.5)	5.61	(8.8)	32.07	(14.2)	5.59	(15.6)	5.13	(14.4)	9.76	(14.2)	3.78	(14.6)
1972	72.69	(18.2)	5.02	(13.5)	12.42	(12.6)	7.15	(19.1)	46.24	(19.3)	6.77	(20.6)	38.29	(19.4)	6.09	(8.8)	6.44	(25.4)	11.56	(18.5)	4.63	(22.5)
1969 1st qtr	43.26	(−0.6)	3.40	(3.2)	7.71	(−12.0)	3.72	(4.5)	27.46	(1.9)	4.23	(4.6)	22.54	(1.4)	4.05	(−0.2)	3.56	(3.3)	6.50	(−3.4)	2.90	(3.8)
2nd qtr	47.50	(9.8)	3.36	(−1.2)	9.95	(28.9)	3.92	(5.4)	29.29	(6.7)	4.37	(3.4)	24.16	(7.2)	4.32	(6.8)	3.83	(7.4)	7.24	(11.3)	3.00	(3.6)
3rd qtr	48.64	(2.4)	3.39	(1.0)	10.09	(1.4)	4.09	(4.4)	29.94	(2.2)	4.55	(4.0)	24.62	(1.9)	4.61	(6.6)	3.65	(−4.5)	7.33	(1.2)	3.01	(0.4)
4th qtr	50.38	(3.6)	3.63	(7.1)	10.25	(1.5)	4.26	(4.2)	31.10	(3.9)	4.70	(3.2)	25.62	(4.1)	4.64	(0.8)	3.93	(7.5)	7.92	(8.0)	2.83	(−6.2)
1970 1st qtr	52.68	(4.6)	3.83	(5.3)	10.43	(1.8)	4.59	(7.7)	32.62	(4.9)	4.89	(4.2)	26.90	(5.0)	4.73	(1.9)	4.24	(7.9)	8.20	(3.6)	3.11	(9.9)
2nd qtr	54.58	(3.6)	4.02	(5.1)	10.95	(4.9)	4.71	(2.6)	33.75	(3.5)	5.12	(4.7)	27.69	(3.0)	4.81	(1.6)	4.45	(5.0)	8.45	(3.1)	3.22	(3.8)
3rd qtr	55.38	(1.5)	4.10	(1.9)	10.96	(0.1)	4.87	(3.3)	34.26	(1.5)	5.24	(2.4)	28.09	(1.4)	4.58	(−4.7)	4.51	(1.3)	8.65	(2.3)	3.42	(6.1)
4th qtr	57.23	(3.3)	4.16	(1.5)	10.95	(−0.1)	5.15	(5.8)	35.76	(4.4)	5.36	(2.2)	29.47	(4.9)	5.22	(13.9)	4.70	(4.3)	8.86	(2.4)	3.45	(1.1)
1971 1st qtr	58.58	(2.4)	4.24	(1.8)	11.45	(4.6)	5.57	(8.2)	36.14	(1.1)	5.39	(0.4)	29.76	(1.0)	4.90	(−6.2)	4.79	(1.8)	9.24	(4.3)	3.56	(3.1)
2nd qtr	60.45	(3.2)	4.36	(3.0)	11.19	(−2.3)	5.92	(6.3)	37.66	(4.2)	5.50	(2.2)	31.12	(4.6)	5.62	(14.8)	5.02	(4.8)	9.56	(3.5)	3.52	(−1.2)
3rd qtr	65.62	(8.6)	4.46	(2.2)	11.77	(5.1)	6.13	(3.7)	39.91	(6.0)	5.66	(2.9)	33.18	(6.6)	5.83	(3.7)	5.32	(6.0)	10.18	(6.5)	3.92	(11.4)
4th qtr	63.09	(−3.9)	4.57	(2.4)	9.82	(−16.5)	6.38	(4.1)	40.94	(2.6)	5.88	(3.9)	33.92	(2.2)	6.02	(3.3)	5.44	(2.3)	10.04	(−1.4)	4.16	(6.1)
1972 1st qtr	68.64	(8.8)	4.50	(−1.4)	11.98	(22.0)	6.71	(5.1)	43.99	(7.4)	6.30	(7.1)	36.35	(7.2)	6.04	(0.4)	5.87	(7.9)	11.06	(10.2)	4.41	(5.9)
2nd qtr	71.27	(3.8)	5.09	(13.1)	11.73	(−2.1)	6.64	(−1.0)	46.22	(5.1)	6.58	(4.3)	38.28	(5.3)	6.38	(5.6)	6.52	(11.1)	11.52	(4.2)	4.46	(1.1)
3rd qtr	71.42	(0.2)	4.77	(−6.3)	12.52	(6.7)	7.28	(9.6)	45.20	(−2.2)	6.83	(3.9)	36.94	(−3.5)	5.39	(−15.5)	6.37	(−2.3)	11.26	(−2.3)	4.55	(2.0)
4th qtr	78.91	(10.5)	5.68	(19.0)	13.47	(7.6)	7.87	(8.1)	49.91	(10.4)	7.35	(7.5)	41.18	(11.5)	6.53	(21.1)	7.01	(10.1)	12.31	(9.4)	5.13	(12.9)
1973 1st qtr	86.72	(9.9)	5.74	(1.0)	15.63	(16.0)	8.33	(5.8)	54.74	(9.7)	8.15	(10.9)	44.69	(8.5)	6.86	(5.1)	7.57	(8.0)	14.16	(15.0)	4.31	(−16.0)
2nd qtr															7.67	(11.7)						

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI
Other countries: OECD

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 3. IMPORTS INTO INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (cif). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada†	United States†	Japan	European OECD	EFTA	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1967	37.83 (5.5)	2.56 (10.1)	6.71 (5.0)	2.92 (22.4)	24.77 (3.2)	4.19 (3.7)	19.25 (3.6)	4.43 (6.2)	3.10 (4.4)	4.34 (−3.7)	2.46 (14.4)
1968	42.51 (12.4)	2.86 (11.6)	8.28 (23.5)	3.25 (11.3)	27.15 (9.6)	4.40 (5.2)	21.33 (10.8)	4.74 (7.1)	3.50 (12.7)	5.04 (16.1)	2.56 (4.3)
1969	49.02 (15.3)	3.29 (14.9)	9.01 (8.8)	3.76 (15.7)	31.95 (17.7)	5.08 (15.3)	25.33 (18.3)	4.99 (5.3)	4.35 (24.4)	6.23 (23.7)	3.11 (21.4)
1970	56.41 (15.1)	3.33 (1.3)	9.99 (10.9)	4.72 (25.6)	37.24 (16.5)	6.27 (23.4)	29.07 (15.2)	5.42 (8.7)	4.78 (9.9)	7.45 (19.6)	3.74 (20.1)
1971	62.68 (11.1)	3.86 (15.9)	11.40 (14.1)	4.93 (4.4)	41.32 (11.0)	6.83 (8.9)	32.45 (11.6)	5.98 (10.3)	5.31 (11.1)	8.59 (15.2)	4.00 (7.0)
1972	74.49 (18.8)	4.70 (21.7)	13.89 (21.8)	5.87 (19.1)	48.59 (17.6)	7.91 (15.8)	38.30 (18.0)	6.96 (16.4)	6.64 (25.1)	9.95 (15.9)	4.82 (20.6)
1969 1st qtr	45.11 (0.6)	3.24 (5.3)	7.66 (−9.8)	3.46 (1.4)	29.82 (3.3)	4.64 (2.3)	23.60 (3.6)	4.86 (−0.2)	4.11 (3.8)	5.74 (7.5)	2.88 (4.6)
2nd qtr	49.11 (8.9)	3.26 (0.5)	9.61 (25.4)	3.53 (2.0)	31.74 (6.4)	4.93 (6.4)	25.23 (6.9)	5.03 (3.6)	4.50 (9.6)	6.07 (5.8)	3.09 (7.2)
3rd qtr	50.01 (1.8)	3.26 (nil)	9.36 (−2.6)	3.96 (12.2)	32.37 (2.0)	5.15 (4.4)	25.55 (1.3)	5.01 (−0.5)	4.33 (−3.8)	6.31 (4.0)	3.21 (4.0)
4th qtr	51.67 (3.3)	3.38 (3.6)	9.38 (0.2)	4.07 (2.8)	33.76 (4.3)	5.54 (7.5)	26.46 (3.5)	5.06 (1.1)	4.35 (0.3)	6.81 (7.9)	3.28 (2.1)
1970 1st qtr	54.06 (4.6)	3.31 (−2.0)	9.72 (3.7)	4.46 (9.4)	35.48 (5.1)	5.93 (7.1)	27.67 (4.6)	5.14 (1.6)	4.55 (4.8)	7.23 (6.1)	3.48 (6.1)
2nd qtr	55.88 (3.4)	3.35 (1.5)	9.88 (1.6)	4.61 (3.4)	36.93 (4.1)	6.18 (4.3)	28.85 (4.3)	5.49 (6.6)	4.72 (3.6)	7.33 (1.4)	3.73 (7.0)
3rd qtr	56.96 (1.9)	3.45 (2.8)	10.01 (1.3)	4.90 (6.3)	37.41 (1.3)	6.29 (1.8)	29.27 (1.5)	5.33 (−2.9)	4.88 (3.4)	7.48 (2.0)	3.89 (4.4)
4th qtr	58.75 (3.1)	3.19 (−7.4)	10.35 (3.4)	4.92 (0.3)	39.14 (4.6)	6.66 (5.8)	30.58 (4.5)	5.73 (7.7)	4.97 (1.8)	7.81 (4.4)	3.85 (−1.1)
1971 1st qtr	59.77 (1.7)	3.62 (13.3)	10.95 (5.9)	4.93 (0.2)	39.15 (nil)	6.37 (−4.4)	30.96 (1.3)	5.71 (−0.5)	5.00 (0.7)	8.07 (3.4)	4.01 (4.3)
2nd qtr	62.15 (4.0)	3.74 (3.6)	11.83 (8.0)	4.94 (0.3)	40.45 (3.3)	6.73 (5.7)	31.58 (2.0)	5.91 (3.5)	5.19 (3.8)	8.40 (4.0)	3.86 (−3.9)
3rd qtr	63.54 (2.2)	3.93 (5.0)	11.95 (1.0)	4.73 (−4.3)	41.75 (3.2)	6.91 (2.7)	32.80 (3.9)	5.96 (0.9)	5.49 (5.8)	8.81 (4.9)	3.96 (2.6)
4th qtr	64.97 (2.2)	4.16 (6.0)	10.91 (−8.7)	5.11 (8.1)	43.59 (4.4)	7.25 (4.9)	34.21 (4.3)	6.34 (6.4)	5.56 (1.2)	9.10 (3.3)	4.21 (6.4)
1972 1st qtr	70.65 (8.8)	4.40 (5.6)	13.48 (23.5)	5.41 (5.8)	46.16 (5.9)	7.39 (2.0)	36.50 (6.7)	6.85 (8.0)	6.41 (15.2)	9.41 (3.5)	4.45 (5.7)
2nd qtr	72.78 (3.0)	4.64 (5.5)	13.48 (nil)	5.46 (0.9)	48.07 (4.1)	7.80 (5.6)	37.65 (3.2)	6.96 (1.5)	6.53 (1.9)	10.01 (6.4)	4.64 (4.3)
3rd qtr	74.01 (1.7)	4.73 (1.9)	14.00 (3.9)	5.96 (9.2)	48.20 (0.3)	7.83 (0.4)	37.62 (−0.1)	6.53 (−6.1)	6.59 (0.9)	9.83 (−1.8)	4.84 (4.3)
4th qtr	80.27 (8.5)	5.05 (6.8)	14.82 (5.9)	6.62 (11.0)	52.50 (8.9)	8.52 (8.7)	41.11 (9.3)	7.50 (14.8)	7.13 (8.1)	10.52 (7.1)	5.36 (10.8)
1973 1st qtr	88.49 (10.2)	5.55 (9.9)	16.19 (9.2)	7.38 (11.5)	57.94 (10.4)	9.25 (8.6)	43.85 (6.7)	8.23 (9.7)	7.98 (11.9)	11.85 (12.7)	5.34 (−0.4)
2nd qtr								9.38 (14.0)			

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

TABLE 4. EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY THE MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†* (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium-Luxembourg	France*	German Federal Republic	Italy	Netherlands
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.08	2.39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.54	4.77	2.61	7.42	5.66	1.44	1.31	2.57	3.85	8.75	3.16	2.02
1972	51.06 p	5.16	2.95 p	8.27	6.79	1.69	1.53 p	3.19 p	4.77 p	10.38	3.89 p	2.42 p
1969 1st quarter	30.44	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	33.31	3.66	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.71	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.46	4.04	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.80	4.05	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.76	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.25	4.39	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.96	1.87
1971 1st quarter	41.00 p	4.22	2.51 p	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.15 p	2.41	3.73	8.11	2.89	1.89 p
2nd quarter	42.65 p	4.78	2.79 p	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.27 p	2.52	3.90	8.40	3.07	1.96 p
3rd quarter	45.36 p	4.88	2.40 p	7.47	5.98	1.28	1.29 p	2.48	3.57	8.88	3.16	2.01 p
4th quarter	45.14 p	5.18	2.74 p	6.84	6.36	1.60	1.51 p	2.89	4.18	9.59	3.50	2.23 p
1972 1st quarter	48.88	5.12	2.75	8.25	5.87	1.59	1.46	2.99	4.52	9.79	3.68	2.34
2nd quarter	50.53	5.39	3.23	8.30	6.24	1.67	1.53	3.42	4.96	10.21	3.95	2.51
3rd quarter	49.90 p	4.54	2.53 p	7.82	7.12	1.54	1.44 p	2.85 p	4.18 p	9.78	3.71 p	2.29 p
4th quarter	54.92 p	5.57	3.26 p	8.72	7.91	1.96	1.71 p	3.69 p	5.28 p	11.73	4.30 p	2.58 p
1973 1st quarter	59.44 p	5.81	3.34 p	9.90	7.18	2.13	1.79 p	3.88 p	5.78 p	12.42	3.43 p	3.22 p
2nd quarter		6.50										

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

* The 1970 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138 million which are assigned to section 5 by OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

TABLE 5. WORLD TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from									Volume of world exports 1963 = 100	Imports (cif) † into								
	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers				World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change				Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*			over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	47.47	(5.0)		36.51	(5.5)		10.96	(3.5)		134	49.75	(5.2)		37.83	(5.5)		11 92	(4.6)	
1968	53.01	(11.7)		41.08	(12.5)		11.93	(8.9)		151	55.26	(11.1)		42.51	(12.4)		12.75	(7.0)	
1969	60.65	(14.4)		47.50	(15.6)		13.15	(10.2)		167	62.96	(13.9)		49.02	(15.3)		13.94	(9.3)	
1970	69.69	(14.9)		55.01	(15.8)		14.68	(11.6)		183	72.46	(15.1)		56.41	(15.1)		16.05	(15.1)	
1971	78.16	(12.2)		61.51	(11.9)		16.65	(4.9)		193	80.88	(11.6)		62.68	(11.1)		18.20	(13.4)	
1972	92.30p	(18.1)		72.69	(18.2)		19.61p	(17.8)		212	94.71p	(17.1)		74.49	(18.8)		20.22p	(11.1)	
1969 1st qtr	55.67	(−0.4)	(2.5)	43.26	(−0.6)	(2.7)	12.40	(0.5)	(1.7)	154	58.11	(−0.1)	(2.6)	45.11	(0.6)	(3.2)	13.00	(−2.6)	(0.5)
2nd qtr	60.38	(8.5)	(4.8)	47.50	(9.8)	(5.3)	12.88	(3.9)	(3.3)	168	62.63	(7.8)	(4.5)	49.11	(8.9)	(5.0)	13.52	(4.0)	(3.0)
3rd qtr	62.18	(3.0)	(4.3)	48.64	(2.4)	(4.4)	13.54	(5.1)	(3.9)	171	64.43	(2.9)	(4.1)	50.01	(1.8)	(3.9)	14.42	(6.7)	(5.0)
4th qtr	64.14	(3.1)	(3.3)	50.38	(3.6)	(3.5)	13.75	(1.6)	(2.6)	173	66.48	(3.2)	(3.3)	51.67	(3.3)	(3.3)	14.80	(2.7)	(3.2)
1970 1st qtr	66.74	(4.1)	(3.8)	52.68	(4.6)	(4.1)	14.06	(2.2)	(2.9)	174	69.03	(3.8)	(3.7)	54.06	(4.6)	(4.0)	14.97	(1.1)	(2.7)
2nd qtr	69.43	(4.0)	(3.3)	54.58	(3.6)	(3.3)	14.86	(5.7)	(3.5)	184	71.69	(3.9)	(3.4)	55.88	(3.4)	(3.3)	15.82	(5.6)	(3.9)
3rd qrt	70.31	(1.3)	(2.3)	55.38	(1.5)	(2.5)	14.93	(0.5)	(1.5)	182	73.28	(2.2)	(2.9)	56.96	(1.9)	(2.6)	16.32	(3.2)	(4.1)
4th qtr	72.10	(2.5)	(2.3)	57.23	(3.3)	(2.6)	14.88	(−0.3)	(0.9)	189	75.81	(3.4)	(2.8)	58.75	(3.1)	(2.5)	17.06	(4.5)	(3.9)
1971 1st qtr	74.01	(2.6)	(3.0)	58.58	(2.4)	(2.8)	15.43	(3.7)	(3.6)	188	77.41	(2.1)	(2.8)	59.77	(1.7)	(2.7)	17.65	(3.4)	(3.3)
2nd qtr	76.97	(4.0)	(4.8)	60.45	(3.2)	(4.4)	16.52	(7.1)	(6.2)	194	80.14	(3.5)	(2.9)	62.15	(4.0)	(3.0)	17.98	(1.9)	(2.6)
3rd qtr	83.29	(8.2)	(4.0)	65.62	(8.6)	(3.9)	17.67	(7.0)	(4.1)	198	82.08	(2.4)	(2.5)	63.54	(2.2)	(2.7)	18.53	(3.1)	(2.1)
4th qtr	80.07	(−3.9)	(2.1)	63.09	(−3.9)	(2.2)	16.98	(−3.9)	(1.7)	191	83.61	(1.9)	(3.5)	64.97	(2.2)	(3.9)	18.65	(0.6)	(2.2)
1972 1st qtr	87.05	(8.7)	(4.3)	68.64	(8.8)	(4.3)	18.41	(8.4)	(4.5)	204	90.16	(7.8)	(5.1)	70.65	(8.8)	(5.7)	19.51	(4.6)	(3.1)
2nd qtr	90.68	(4.2)	(4.4)	71.27	(3.8)	(4.0)	19.40	(5.4)	(6.0)	211	92.82	(3.0)	(3.8)	72.78	(3.0)	(4.0)	20.04	(2.7)	(3.0)
3rd qtr	91.78	(1.2)	(3.7)	71.42	(0.2)	(3.7)	20.37	(5.0)	(3.6)	209	94.46	(1.8)	(3.4)	74.01	(1.7)	(3.7)	20.45	(2.1)	(2.3)
4th qtr	99.17p	(8.1)		78.91	(10.5)	(7.8)	20.27p	(−0.5)		225	101.17p	(7.1)		80.27	(8.5)	(7.3)	20.90p	(2.2)	
1973 1st qtr				86.72	(9.9)									88.49	(10.2)				

* See definitions.
† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Industrial countries †	Canada	United States †	Japan	European OECD	Sweden	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.5	42.9	11.6	40.4	1.3	34.0	6.2	8.0	12.4	4.3
1967	84	86	94	63	80	83	80	90	80	74	85
1968	91	92	99	76	86	88	87	95	84	83	90
1969	98	97	104	88	95	94	95	98	94	94	94
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	102	104	100	103	102	99	102	101	106	102	97
1972	108	111	107	110	108	102	107	104	114	106	100
1969 1st quarter	96	97	103	83	92	92	93	98	92	91	95
2nd quarter	98	97	103	86	95	94	95	99	95	94	97
3rd quarter	99	97	105	89	96	96	96	99	96	95	95
4th quarter	99	99	104	94	96	99	96	99	96	98	88
1970 1st quarter	100	101	101	97	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd quarter	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	101	99
3rd quarter	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99	100	99
4th quarter	99	100	97	102	101	102	101	101	101	100	101
1971 1st quarter	101	102	99	103	102	101	102	100	104	102	99
2nd quarter	101	103	100	102	102	100	102	101	103	103	96
3rd quarter	102	106	100	103	102	99	102	101	107	102	95
4th quarter	102	107	101	103	103	99	103	101	109	100	100
1972 1st quarter	104	108	103	106	105	100	104	97	111	104	99
2nd quarter	107	111	106	108	107	102	106	104	112	105	99
3rd quarter	108	111	108	111	107	102	107	106	115	105	97
4th quarter	112	115	111	116	112	106	111	108	117	109	105
1973 1st quarter	115	119	113	124	115	107	114	109	122	113	

Source: OECD.

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CAA statistics show growth of package tour holidays

THE number of Britons going on package tour holidays by air has grown at an average of 37 per cent a year over the past 20 years, reports an article in the current issue of the Civil Aviation Authority *Monthly Statistics*.*

In 1953, the CAA says, there were 12,000 passengers. By 1963 this had swollen to 540,000 passengers and last year there were 8 million passengers. Between 1953 and 1956 the average annual traffic growth was a startling 94 per cent, and in only one later year, 1959, was there a decline.

'The early inclusive tours,' reports the CAA, 'were largely to France, Austria and Switzerland, although Spain and Majorca were appearing in brochures as early as 1952.' In 1972 Spain was by far the most popular for air inclusive holidays with over half the holiday-makers choosing it as their destination. Italy, Germany and Greece were the next most popular.

The article highlights the growth in winter holidays by air. Although between 1971 and 1972 the growth in summer traffic on UK airlines was only 3.6 per cent, that for the preceding winter holidays was a mammoth 118 per cent. Again Spain was the most popular, attracting over 60 per cent of the traffic. Tunis, Greece and Portugal all attracted a larger proportion of winter traffic, while the Canaries and the winter sports resorts in Germany and Switzerland, although still enjoying a healthy rate of growth, have declined in relative importance for UK inclusive tour charter traffic.

* *CAA Monthly Statistics*, Civil Aviation Authority, £25 annual subscription, from CAA Printing and Publication Services, Greville House, 37 Gratton Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 2BN.

Domestic furniture deliveries in June

MONTHLY figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand for the period May 1972 to June 1973 are as follows:

		Manufacturers' deliveries of domestic furniture £ million	Value of orders on hand at end of month £ million	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963 = 100)	
				Deliveries	Orders in hand
1972	May	25.4	60.8	163	300
	June	26.6	60.6	168	309
	July	20.7 r	68.6	174 r	320
	August	23.4 r	81.7	166 r	334
	September	30.3 r	86.0	176 r	350
	October	34.3 r	90.4 r	180 r	351 r
	November	32.0 r	98.8 r	166 r	385 r
	December	27.2 r	100.6 r	177 r	442 r
1973	January	32.5 r	118.6 r	201 r	558 r
	February	31.6 r	128.3 r	204 r	561 r
	March	35.8 r	132.1 r	218 r	614 r
	April	28.1 p	132.2 p	188 p	623 p
	May	33.4 p	134.0 p	197 p	608 p
	June	32.9 p	134.8 p	199 p	627 p

The figures up to March 1973 have been adjusted to take account of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry into the wooden furniture and upholstery industries (published in Business Monitor PQ472). The figures for April, May and June 1973 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry for the second quarter of 1973.

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82
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TEXTILES

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in June showed an increase of 14 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 10 per cent in April and 9 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June was 17 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1971 3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
1972 June	106	*3*	146	*8*
July	102	*14*	150	*10*
August	114	*4*	150	*6*
September	154	*6*	154	*4*
October	165	*6*	140	*1*
November	137	*4*	167	*8*
December	145	*8*	169	*12*
1973 January	87	*22*	162	*6*
February	126	*22*	169	*5*
March	146	*13*	184	*12*
April	133	*10*	163	*11*
May	114	*9*	173	*15*
June	121	*14*	171	*17*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	June 1973	January-June 1973	June 1973
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	29	–2	9
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	14	10	22
Women's underwear	30	14	3
Women's hose and children's socks	–8	–15	1
Women's millinery	–12	2	49
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	21	4	6
Children's wear	29	–14	32
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	56	19	–5
Gloves	29	14	–13
Piece-goods and nets	–24	3	49
Household textiles	65	39	66
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	5	22	37
Boots and shoes	34	6	–3
Total†	14	13	17

* including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

PM476 Imported timber for June

PMENG Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) for April

PM471.1 Wood chipboard for June.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

PQ217 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery for first quarter

PQ335 Textile machinery and accessories for first quarter

PQ413 Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres for first quarter

PQ415 Jute for first quarter

PQ422.2 Canvas goods and sacks of other made-up textiles for first quarter.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:

SD1 Food shops for June

SD2 Clothing and footwear shops for June

SD3 Durable goods shops for June

SD4 Miscellaneous non-food shops for June

SD6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for June

SD8 Instalment credit business of retailers for June.

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1914 and 1926

THE number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates), made in the High Court and in the several County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the Quarter ended June 30, 1973, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period, together with the corresponding figures for the previous four quarters are as follows:

Receiving Orders and Administration Orders	2nd qtr. 1973	1st qtr. 1973	4th qtr. 1972	3rd qtr. 1972	2nd qtr. 1972
High Court	286	263	369	263	426
County Courts	637	716	664	582	746
TOTAL	923	979	1,033	845	1,172
Deeds of Arrangement					
Total number registered	33	29	21	22	25

Information regarding the quarter ended June 30, 1973 was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated July 26, 1973.

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Steel consumption and stocks in the second quarter

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the second quarter of 1973 is provisionally estimated to have been 4,360,000 tonnes (5,864,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) after seasonal adjustment.

Stocks

Stocks of finished steel held by consumers and merchants are estimated, after adjustment for normal seasonal movements, to have risen by 81,000 tonnes (109,000 tonnes ingot equivalent). This increase is a continuation of the upward movement in stocks which began in the third quarter of 1972.

Note

The provisional figure for consumption in the second quarter of 1973, which is considerably lower than the still provisional estimate for the first quarter of the year, should be treated with caution. Supplies of finished steel to the home market are calculated by taking total deliveries reported by the UK steel industry, plus imported supplies and subtracting exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Thus a difference in the timing of the delivery of steel to export by producers and its subsequent recording in the Overseas Trade Statistics may result in apparent quarter to quarter fluctuations in home supplies, and hence consumption. However the figures do indicate that consumption of steel for the half year was at a high level, although there may have been some restraint on this in the second quarter as a result of the scarcity of supplies, both home and imported.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

NB All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

		Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
		Thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
		(a)		(a)		(a)	
1968	1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
	2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
	3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
	4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
	Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969	1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
	2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
	3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
	4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
	Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970	1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
	2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
	*3rd quarter	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
	4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
	Total	17,637		− 0.8			
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971	1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+0.7		4,488	4,520
	2nd quarter	4,318	4,303	−5.8		4,172	4,158
	3rd quarter	3,801	3,763	−8.0		4,108	4,067
	4th quarter	4,022	3,960	−6.4		4,033	3,977
	Total	16,801	16,722	−4.7			
1972	1st quarter		4,029		−14.2		3,933
	2nd quarter		4,246		− 1.3		4,043
	3rd quarter p		3,958		+ 5.2		4,275
	4th quarter p		4,517		+14.1		4,499
	Total p		16,750		+ 0.2		
1973	1st quarter p		5,058		+25.5		4,865
	2nd quarter p		4,515		+ 6.3		4,360

* 14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
p provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, August 10, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Sex Thief	BR/E 36965/12/8/78	89	August 7	LMG Film Distributors Ltd.	Ocarina Films Ltd.
The Sea Children	BR/E 36966/12/8/78	40	August 9	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.
Review No. 12—26th Year	BR/E 36967/12/8/78	10	August 9	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
The South Pacific	BR/E 36969/12/8/78	20	August 9	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Film Services (London) Ltd.
Europe	BR/E 36970/12/8/78	20	August 9	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Film Services (London) Ltd.
Movietone News 2305	BR/E 36890/12/8/78	7	August 10	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2305A	BR/E 36891/12/8/78	7	August 10	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Love Making—Hot Style	EC 36973/12/8/78	80	August 9	English Film Company Ltd.	Les Films Pyramides, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Badge 373	F 36962	116	August 7	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Paramount Pictures Corporation
The Southern Highlands	F 36963	16	August 7	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Leslie Winik Productions
Land of the Conquistadores	F 36964	10	August 7	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
Let the Good Times Roll	F 36968	99	August 9	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Metromedia Producer's Corporation
Angels Hard As They Come	F 36971	82	August 9	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	New World Pictures Inc.
The Killer	F 36972	94	August 9	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Shaw Brothers (Hong Kong) Ltd., Kowloon

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'A Dolls House', registered on July 17, 1973 has been corrected to BR/E 36942C/22/7/78.
Amendments to the Register:
The registration certificate in respect of the film 'Bugs Bunny Show No. 1' (F 25579), registered on July 27, 1960, has been amended to show the following details (a) Bugs Bunny Show No. 1, playing time 39 minutes; (b) Goldimouse and the Three Cats, playing time 6 minutes.
The registration certificate in respect of the film 'Bugs Bunny Show No. 3' (F 28683), registered on July 15, 1963, has been amended to show the following details (a) Bugs Bunny Show No. 3, playing time 39 minutes; (b) Mexican Cat Dance, playing time 6 minutes.
The registration certificate in respect of the film 'Bugs Bunny Show No. 5' (F 31636), registered on September 15, 1966, has been amended to show the following details (a) Bugs Bunny Show No. 5, playing time 38 minutes; (b) Cats and Bruises, playing time 6 minutes.

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MOTOR INDUSTRY

Turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1973

THE total turnover of the motor trades in the second quarter of 1973 was 1 per cent more than a year earlier. This is the lowest quarterly increase since the last quarter of 1969.

Sales of new vehicles were 5 per cent less than a year earlier and used vehicle sales fell 3 per cent over the same period.

'Other sales and receipts' (which include sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs) rose by 9 per cent.

Note

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the introduction of VAT and car tax and changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars. The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

The returns made by the voluntary panel are used to project the figure of turnover in a 'base year', obtained in a comprehensive inquiry to all motor traders. It is expected that the quarterly statistics in the additional detail now being collected will be compiled when the necessary base and framework are available from the comprehensive inquiry for 1972 which is to be taken by the Business Statistics Office this year.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES

Index numbers of turnover per quarter at current prices (including purchase tax or VAT and car tax)

Percentage change compared with a year earlier in brackets — 1967 = 100

	Total turnover	New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Other sales
Turnover in 1967 (£ million)	(£4,234m)	(£1,510m)	(£766m)	(£1,958m)
1967	100	100	100	100
1968	109 (+ 9)	109 (+ 9)	105 (+ 5)	110 (+10)
1969	112 (+ 2)	105 (− 4)	102 (− 3)	120 (+ 9)
1970	126 (+13)	122 (+16)	117 (+14)	132 (+10)
1971	149 (+19)	158 (+29)	142 (+22)	146 (+11)
1972	173 (+16)	196 (+24)	159 (+12)	161 (+10)
1967 1st qtr.	97	101	94	95
2nd qtr.	106	110	110	101
3rd qtr.	101	94	106	104
4th qtr.	96	95	90	100
1968 1st qtr.	120 (+23)	139 (+37)	121 (+28)	104 (+10)
2nd qtr.	109 (+ 3)	102 (− 7)	108 (− 1)	114 (+13)
3rd qtr.	106 (+ 5)	96 (+ 2)	103 (− 3)	114 (+10)
4th qtr.	103 (+ 6)	100 (+ 6)	88 (− 2)	110 (+10)
1969 1st qtr.	111 (− 7)	113 (−19)	104 (−13)	112 (+ 8)
2nd qtr.	121 (+11)	119 (+17)	115 (+ 6)	124 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	112 (+ 6)	101 (+ 6)	101 (− 3)	124 (+ 9)
4th qtr.	102 (− 1)	88 (−12)	89 (+ 1)	119 (+ 8)
1970 1st qtr.	124 (+11)	128 (+14)	115 (+11)	123 (+10)
2nd qtr.	133 (+10)	133 (+11)	126 (+ 9)	135 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	126 (+12)	117 (+16)	116 (+16)	136 (+ 9)
4th qtr.	121 (+18)	111 (+26)	109 (+22)	134 (+13)
1971 1st qtr.	142 (+15)	155 (+21)	134 (+16)	136 (+10)
2nd qtr.	152 (+15)	160 (+21)	148 (+18)	147 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	157 (+25)	164 (+40)	153 (+31)	153 (+13)
4th qtr.	146 (+21)	152 (+36)	133 (+22)	147 (+10)
1972 1st qtr.	166 (+17)	190 (+23)	158 (+18)	151 (+11)
2nd qtr.	182 (+20)	213 (+33)	169 (+14)	162 (+10)
3rd qtr.	176 (+12)	194 (+18)	161 (+ 5)	168 (+10)
4th qtr.	169 (+16)	187 (+23)	149 (+12)	165 (+12)
1973 1st qtr.	204 (+23)	254 (+34)	188 (+19)	173 (+15)
2nd qtr.	184 (+ 1)	204 (− 5)	164 (− 3)	177 (+ 9)

Vehicle production in July provisional estimates

VEHICLE production for the United Kingdom estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers is as follows:

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED VEHICLE PRODUCTION FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDING JULY 28, 1973

Number

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Period	Weekly average	Period	Weekly average
Estimated output for July 1973	99,200	24,800	27,600	6,900
output for July 1972	101,900	25,475	21,992	5,498
Percentage change on 1972		−3		+26

TABLE 2. VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TERMS

Monthly averages thousands

	Cars	Commercial vehicles
1972 2nd quarter	157	34.5
3rd quarter	159	32.4
4th quarter	180	39.9
1973 1st quarter	144	32.5
2nd quarter	137	33.8
May	137	32.2
June	144	38.4
July (estimate)	153	41.3
Average for:		
last 3 months	145	37.3
preceding 3 months	135	32.3
Percentage change	+7	+15

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET; or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

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Turnover of the catering trades in June

THE total turnover of the catering trades rose more strongly in June and after allowing for normal seasonal movements, was just over 2 per cent more in the second quarter than in the first quarter of the year, at current prices.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973 1st quarter	13	17	14	13	13
2nd quarter	14	14	14	14	11
June	15	14	13	16	11

Note

The Easter holiday was split between the first and second quarters in 1972 but fell entirely in the second quarter in 1973.

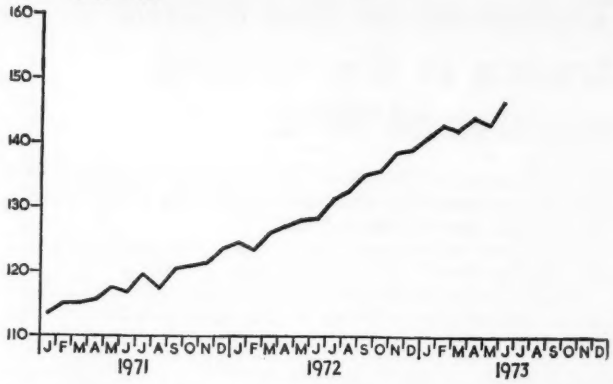
TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	145
1972 October	136
November	139
December*	139
1973 January	141
February	143
March*	142
April	144
May	143
June*	147
1973 January-March	142
April-June	145
Percentage increase	2

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The June 1973 period was the five weeks from May 27, 1973 to June 30, 1973. The June 1972 period was the five weeks from May 28, 1972 to July 1, 1972.

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100



Retailers stocks in June

THE value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of June showed an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding month last year. While the relatively large increases in April and May probably reflect, in part, the low levels of the volume of retail sales in these months which resulted from the after-effect of pre-VAT spending, the increase in June coincided with a recovery in the volume of trade.

As explained in previous articles, with the introduction of VAT the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. This leads to a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and estimates are consistent with those for earlier months.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	192
1973	186	191	209	206	213	217						
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*3*
1973	*7*	*7*	*9*									
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	124
1973	120	123	134	140	143	45						
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–2*
1973	*2*	*3*	*4*	*8*	*11*	*11*						

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

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Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Apr. 12 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	July 19 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	June 7 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	July 12 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 24 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	July 26 1973
N. Ireland (M)	Aug. 2 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	This week
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	July 26 1973
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Aug. 2 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 14 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Aug. 9 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 22 1973
household consumption (Q)	July 5 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	July 19 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Aug. 9 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	This week
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	Aug. 9 1973
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	July 19 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	July 19 1973
Wales index (Q)	July 5 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 14 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Aug. 9 1973
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	May 31 1973
production (M)	July 26 1973
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	May 31 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Aug. 2 1973
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	June 28 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Aug. 9 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	June 7 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	July 26 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Aug. 9 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Aug. 2 1973
stocks (M)	July 12 1973
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	July 12 1973
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
carpet sales (M)	July 26 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Aug. 2 1973
hosiery production (M)	Aug. 2 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	July 26 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Aug. 9 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	Aug. 9 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Aug. 9 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	July 19 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 5 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Aug. 2 1973
ECGD local offices	Aug. 9 1973
Guide to DTI	May 31 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	July 19 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	July 26 1973

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ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

August 30, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Branston, Staffs

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs (Tel: 0283-64657)

Miscellaneous stores including household and kitchen equipment; furniture; vehicle tyres and spares; textiles; electronic and engineering stores; aircraft spares; machine tools and other general stores.

September 5/6, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

Over 1,000 vehicles each sold separately, including saloon cars, estates, limousines, trucks, vans, landrovers, pick-ups, tippers, refuellers, coaches, ambulances, motor cycles, trailers, fork-lift trucks and various cranes and other pieces of plant.

September 12, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel: 26292/3/4)

The items on offer include, clothing, boots and shoes, haversacks and various other textiles. Electrical equipment, hoisting jacks, paint and photographic paper. Also a Leyland 2,500 gallon tanker and an AEC prime mover with a Tasker low loader trailer. About 50 other cars and ambulances including Morris Mini saloons.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

September 4, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

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